The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1897. NO. 34

CLOSING OF COURT.

THE PROCEEDINGS UP TO THE ADJOURNMENT.

Cornelly Found Guilty of Arson.—Other Commonwealth Cases Disposed of.—Court Adjourns Saturday

Other criminal cases returned to these sessions were as follows:

Com. vs. Lemuel Poorman; charge, betrayal, prosecutrix, Etta Shook. Settled.

Com. vs. Geo. F. Searson; charge betrayal, prosecutrix Alice Flory. Settled.

Com. vs. Jerry R. Corman; charge betrayal, prosecutrix Tacy G. Ulrich. Settled.

Com. vs. Wm. Lingle; charge betrayal, prosecutrix Lydia C. Hoover. Settled.

Com. vs. Hensyl Heaton, charge betrayal, prosecutrix Clara Bowes. True bill.

Com. vs. John H. Taylor, charge, furnishing liquor to minors and attempt to commit rape, prosecutrix Agnes Rossman. Continued to November sessions.

Com. vs. Morgan Richards, charge, desertion, prosecutrix Maggie Richards. Settled.

Com. vs. Emanuel Shope, charge, assault with attempt to commit rape, prosecutrix Bella Spicer. Bill ignored and county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. James McCormick and William Hanna; charge, larceny, prosecutor Chas. McClellan. True bill. These defendants broke jail some time ago, and have not been recaptured.

Com. vs. John Vallance, charge, assault and battery, prosecutor Wm. Wilkinson. Settled.

Com. vs. Laura Cathcart and Harry Cathcart, charge, assault and battery, prosecutrix Jennie Beck. Bill ignored and county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. W. H. Beck, charge, malicious mischief; prosecutor, H. H. Harshberger. Nolle prosequie entered.

Com. vs. Aggie Dinges, charge adultery, prosecutor M. F. Dinges. Settled.

Com. vs. Calvin Sharrer, charge, betrayal, prosecutrix Eva Kelley. Recognizance forfeited and respited until next term.

Com. vs. Benj. Shaffer, charge, betrayal, prosecutrix Lizzie Steiger. True bill.

Com. vs. James C. Williams, charge, misdemeanor in office, prosecutrix Mrs. R. B. Weld. Indictment quashed.

Com. vs. John G. Rider, charge, desertion, prosecutrix Esther Rider. Continued to next term.

Com. vs. Harry McAuley, charge, assault and battery, prosecutor, J. R. Kessinger. Bill ignored and prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs. G. B. Simler, Jr., Jas. C. Williams and W. D. Crosby, indicted for conspiracy, prosecutrix, Mrs. R. B. Weld. Nol pros entered.

Com. vs. Henry Keen, charge, malicious trespass, prosecutor Alf. Keen. Settled.

Com. vs. Samuel Ostrander, charge, incorrigible and vicious conduct, prosecutrix Amanda Ostrander. Continued

Com. vs. Ammon Gramley, charge, betrayal, prosecutrix Ella Johnston. True bill.

Com. vs. Allen Wagner, indicted for betrayal, prosecutrix Clara Shawley. This is the same case that the recognizance was forfeited on Monday afternoon, the defendant not appearing when called. The defendant plead guilty and received the usual sentence in such cases.

Com. vs. Geo. B. Simler, Jr., indicted for larceny by bailee, prosecutrix Mrs. R. B. Weld. The prosecutrix moved from Philipsburg to Allegheny City some time in April, 1896, and employed the defendant to haul her goods to the railroad station for shipment, who kept one of her rocking chairs on account of a bill which the family owed him, and which the prosecutrix had agreed to pay. Verdict not guilty, and divided the costs equally.

Com. vs. Jacob Frantz, charge, surety of the peace, prosecutrix Mary Frantz. The prosecutrix and defendant are husband and wife, but have been separated for something over a year, and the prosecutrix alleges that the defendant has threatened to put his mark upon her, and she is afraid of him. After hearing the evidence the court discharged the defendant and ordered that each party pay one-half of the record costs and pay their own witnesses.

All the jurors were discharged and court adjourned until Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Considerable time was taken up on Saturday morning in hearing petitions and motions, and several auditors were appointed to distribute the funds in decedent's estates.

Wm. Harkins, who plead guilty to larceny on Tuesday, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for three months.

Com. vs. John Lobaugh, a boy about ten years old, charge; surety of the peace, prosecutor Samuel Snyder. This case is from Centre Hall, and at the close of the commonwealth's evidence the court discharged the defendant and ordered that the prosecutor pay the costs of prosecution, and each party pay their own witnesses.

Court adjourned at 10:20 until Thursday morning next.

CORNELLY FOUND GUILTY

The Jury Convict Him of Firing the Bellefonte Armory.

After deliberating exactly two hours, the jury on the Cornelly arson trial, which was begun last Wednesday morning, returned a verdict of guilty, on Friday afternoon, in the case of the armory fire on May 21, and of not guilty in the matter of the electric light plant fire on April 7. The verdict was not a surprise, as it was the general opinion at the concluson of the arguments of counsel that Cornelly would be convicted. Cornelly, however, appeared confident to the last that he would be cleared, and seemed greatly surprised when he heard the verdict which was conveyed to him at the jail by Deputy Sheriff Jackson.

Court convened at 8.30 o'clock Friday morning, and from that time on until 11 20, the time was taken up by the arguments of Judge Furst, for Cornelly, and W. F. Reeder for the Commonwealth. The charge of the Court was brief and impartial. Shortly before noon the jury retired, and at exactly 2.10 the verdict was brought in. Cornelly was not in court when the jury reported.

The verdict was a great surprise to Cornelly, and he denounced it as an outrage. He adhered to his statements that he was innocent of both crimes, and attributed his conviction to A. W. Gillespie, the detective.

On Saturday last Cornelly's attorney's, Furst and Taylor, filed reasons for a new trial of the case. The argument for a new trial will not be heard probably before October term of court. The attorneys base their exceptions to the trial on the court's charge to the jury, indirect testimony of the witnesses, and the strong prejudice existing in Bellefonte where the fires all occurred. There were nine reasons filed for a new trial.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Geo. Weber, of Punxsutawney, and Bertha Oswalt, of Clarence.

Jas. Malee, and Mary Bookamire, of West Decatur, Clearfield Co.

Andrew P. Burrell, and Jennie M. Wert, of Penn Hall.

Frank Charles and Margaret Bloom, of Milesburg.

Alfred C. Lonsberry and Mattie J. Baker, of Philipsburg.

Chas. E. Grubb, of Milesburg, and Eliza G. Chandler, of Bellefonte.

Wm. C. Lose, of Walker twp., and Elizabeth J. Russell, of Boggs twp.

Wilbur B. Mattern, of Altoona, and Ella Way, of Stormstown.

Edward J. Williams, of Unionville, and Mary E. Eckenroth, of Union twp.

Grangers Picnic at Centre Hall.

The 24th Annual Picnic and Exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry, will be held at Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa., September 11th to 18th, 1897. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Renova, Catawissa, Mt. Carmel, Lykens, Harrisburg, Bellefonte and intermediate stations to Centre Hall and return, Septemder 11th to 18th, good for return passage until September 18th 1897 inclusive, at single fare for the round trip; no rate less than 25 cents. Special trains will be run from Lewisburg to Centre Hall and return, and from Bellefonte to Centre Hall. aug2-2t

The Special Trains.

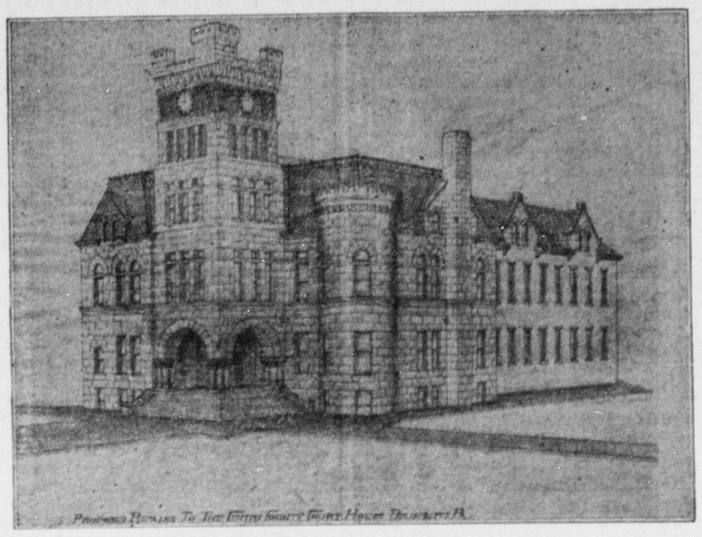
The schedule for the special trains for the picnic have been issued. Three extra along with regular trains will be run out of Bellefonte and the same returning. These will be run Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. From the east one special is billed, for the above days also. The train service is the same as that of last year.

Train Delayed.

The morning mail west this morning was over two hours late in arriving here. At some point down the road the engine broke down and this caused the delay.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning! If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs call at G. H. Long's, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.



Proposed Plan Submitted to the Commissioners for Enlargement of the Court House.

Must Buy Our Wheat.

A Washington dispatch says:

From present indications the world will go hungry or eat something else besides wheat. The United States cannot furnish all the wheat that will be needed by foreign countries to supply the deficit, even if the price jumped to $1.50 a bushel. It simply has not the grain.

The wheat demand of foreign countries is 412,000,000 bushels and to meet this demand an increased weekly importation into Europe of 720,000 bushels over the imports of last year will be required.

During the last cereal year the wheat growing countries of the world exported to all countries 45,000,000 bushels less than the estimated requirements for the next eleven months.

To supply this increase of 720,000 bushels a week, a heavy demand will be made on the United States and Canada. At least 224,000,000 bushels will be called for. Canada can supply the 24,000,000 and the United States will be asked for the 200,000,000 bushels.

The crop in this country will, it is thought, be about 500,000,000 bushels. For home consumption and for seed purposes 375,000,000 bushels are required. This leaves but 125,000,000 bushels to meet the demand of 200,000,000 bushels.

For several weeks the agricultural department has been busy gathering information concerning the wheat crop of the world. The results have been obtained from official sources. The report will state that, taking one country with another, the deficiency as compared with an average crop will be very large.

Such importing countries as Great Britain, France, Germany and Austria will have occasion to import much more than usual, while the exporting countries outside of the United States will be able to contribute much less than their usual supply. Russia, Hungary and the Danubian and Balkan principalities have all less than average crops, the deficiency being very large in the principalities named.

The Indian crop, harvested last spring was nearly 24 per cent. below the average, and though high prices may draw away part of the scanty supply, the contribution from this source must necessarily be short. The wheat exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere have less than usual and their next harvest is several months away.

Berry Seeds and Appendicitis.

Some physicians, and many other people from their opinions, have the belief that the use of berries having small seeds, is the cause of the frequent cases of appendicitis. Many persons now abstain from eating such small fruits as grapes, black-berries and raspberries. The seeds of the berries, when settling in the vermiform appendix, as often happens, cause the trouble. Whether the consumption of these berries is dangerous we are not prepared to say; any other foreign substance lodging in the appendix, will likewise cause appendicitis.

The Reporter is led to these remarks from the fact that this year the berries largely remained ungathered upon the bushes. Heretofore families were eager to find the berries, but the danger of appendicitis resulting from their consumption, has led to these otherwise wholesome small fruits being discarded.

RESOERCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

HARTITY'S SEAT DECLARED VACANT.

The Convention Strongly Against Him on the National Committee.—Brown, of Blairsville, Nominated for State Treasurer

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Reading yesterday. The regular Democracy is largely in the majority and the anti-Harrity sentiment is strong on account of his opposition to silver.

At a meeting of the state committee on Monday evening a resolution was passed by a vote of 53 to 26 declaring Mr. Harrity's place as member of the National Committee vacant, and Hon. James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg, recommended to fill his place.

Robert W. Erwin, of Washington, was fixed upon as chairman of the convention, with Matt. Savage and others as secretaries.

At the meeting of the state convention next day, the action of the state committee as to Harrity was ratified, and the election of James M. Guffey as Harrity's successor on the National Committee was passed amid wild enthusiasm by a vote of 290 to 134, eleven being absent and not voting; 23 votes were cast against Harrity in the Philadelphia delegation.

Some of the Harrity crowd endeavored to kick up a row, and one noisy fellow, Tim O'Leary, of Pittsburg, was ejected by a policeman.

The Harrity element was defeated at every stage.

The convention nominated Walter E. Ritter, of Lycoming county, for auditor general, and M. E. Brown, of Blairsville, for state treasurer.

The platform congratulates Wm. J. Bryan "the glorious champion of a righteous cause, for his masterly leadership in support of these principles.

The Dingley tariff bill is denounced as a measure designed and passed in answer to the demands of trusts and monopolies.

Sympathy is extended to Cuba in its struggle for independence.

The attention of the honest citizens of the state is called to the robberies committed by the two last Republican legislatures and the astounding corruption that was practiced.

An investigation into the management of the state treasury is demanded as it is notorious the state funds are improperly used.

Sympathy is expressed for the miners of the state in their unequal struggle to obtain a fair compensation for their daily toil.

Ratify the action of the state committee declaring Mr. Harrity's place vacant and the selection of James M. Guffey to fill the position, who so loyally supported Hon. Wm. J. Bryan for the presidency.

Chairman Garman is thanked for efficiency in the discharge of his duties.

New Cheese and Vinegar Laws.

The new law regulating the manufacture and sale of cheese in this state went into effect last Monday.

The new law requires the name of the manufacturer to be placed on all packages of cheese and it regulates standards and brands. By direction of the department there has been made analyses of over 300 samples of cheese selected in different parts of the State. These tests so far as yet reported indicate that the cheese is fairly up to the guarantee required by the law, and that nearly all of the samples show over 32 per cent. of butter fat as required by law.

The new vinegar law requires the article to be of pure cider and makes provisions as to the color of the article. Adulteration of vinegar is punishable by a heavy fine.

—Subscribe forthe REPORTER.

SEPTEMBER FORECAST.

The Weather Foster Says We Shall Have for this Month.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from September 2 to 6, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 7th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 8th, great central valleys 9th to 11th and eastern states 12th.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 7th, great central valleys 9th and eastern states 11th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 10th, great central valleys 12th and eastern states 14th.

The low or warm wave of the above disturbance will take a southern route and the weather accompanying it will be unusually warm to the southern, not very warm in the northern states.

The high or cool wave of the above disturbance will take a northern route, and the cool wave will cause unusually cool weather in the northern; not very cool in the southern states.

The third disturbance of September will reach the Pacific coast about 13th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 14th, great central valleys 15th to 17th and eastern states 18th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 13th, great central valleys 15th and eastern states 17. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 16, great central valleys 18th and eastern states 20th.

Both the high and low of the above disturbance will pass along the middle latitudes, and in both warm and cool waves moderate temperatures will prevail.

Temperature of the week ending September 4 will average above normal in the southern states and below in the northern states. Heaviest rains will occur in the southern states. During this period storms will be most severe in the southern states.

The principal features of September weather will be about as follows:

In the northern states the first half of the month will average much cooler than the last half. In the southern states this will be reversed, and the first half of the month will average much warmer than the last half.

In the northern states the temperature of the first half of the month will average much below; the last half a little above normal. In the southern states the temperature of the first half of the month will average above and the last half below normal.

In the northern states thd coldest week of the month will be from 7th to 13th inclusive, and the warmest week from 25th to close of month.

In the southern states the warmest week of the month will be from 9th to 14th, and the coldest week from 25th to close of the month.

A severe hot wave will pass through the southern states not far from 12th and 13th, and through the northern states not far from 27th and 28th.

Frosts will occur in the northern states from 5th to 12th.

Average temperature of the month will be highest at and within 500 miles of Washington City, and lowest at and within 500 miles of Des Moines, Ia.

Rainfall of the month will be light in the Atlantic states and the countries about the great lakes. The greatest rains will occur in Texas and in the Missouri valleys.

Frosts will come earliest in the upper Mississippi and the Missouri valleys, and will be late in the Ohio valley and the New England states.

The heaviest rains south will occur during the week 10th to 16th, and north about the first and last parts of the month.

The most severe storms may be expected north during the last week of the month and south from 10th to 15.

Heavy Grain Exports.

The exports of wheat from the United States last week amounted to 5,149,000 bushels, against 3,282,000 bushels a year ago. This is the largest shipment of wheat for any corresponding week in the past five years and with the exception of the preceding week, when the total was 5,118,000 bushels, is the largest quantity of wheat exported from the United States in any one week since July, 1893.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, Aug. 29, at Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; at St. Johns at 2 p. m.; at Georges Valley, at 10 a. m.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros', Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

For a lost cape call at Reporter office.

Wheat has had a drop of a few cts.

This month the schools generally all over the county, will open.

Attorneys Furst and Taylor have applied for a new trial for Cornelly.

D. F. Luse is erecting an addition to the rear of his dwelling, down street.

Persons having leaky hydrants should not fail to put them in proper repair at once.

Peaches have turned up unusually plenty and prices have dropped quite low in the markets.

There is some prospect of the great coal miners' strike ending by concessions being made.

Both potatoes and tomatoes are a poor crop; perhaps because the spelling and pronunciation are so alike.

Mr. Gingerick has again purchased the Oak Hall flouring mill, which he had sold to John Rupp several years ago.

The apple crop in the valley is not a very heavy one this year, and few orchards are up to the average in bearing.

Two deputy marshals were killed and two wounded in Tennessee, the other day, while endeavoring to arrest moonshiners.

Thanks to those of our patrons who have kindly remembered us by remittances; but many are back yet and sending dues will be a great favor.

The foundation for the new Presbyterian parsonage having been completed for several weeks past, a start towards erecting the building will be made in a short time.

The farmers are busy doing their fall sowing, and many of them have already finished. The ground this week is very dry and dusty, and a good rain would be appreciated.

Some very fine apples were placed upon our desk, by our venerable friend Daniel Fleisher, as specimens of fruit on his farm. They measure slightly over 12 inches in circumference.

The editor having received an invitation to join a camping party of fishermen, on the Susquehanna, has left for a few day's sport among the bass and salmon of that picturesque stream.

By a dissolution notice in another colum it will be seen that Mr. Crider leaves the banking firm of Jackson, Crider & Hastings, and two gentlemen from Williamsport enter the firm.

Wm. Colyer bought a hundred-acre-tract of fine timberland on Nittany mountain, a few days ago, from Col. W. F. Reynolds, of Bellefonte. He cut it and work it up in his mills here in town.

There not yet being a location fixed for the G. A. R. Post's big cannon, why not put it on some of the vacant space at or on the pic-nic ground; it could be fired off from there without any danger of shattering windows.

Hon. James Kerr has nearly completed arrangements for building 165 miles of railroad in New Mexico. It is probable work will be commenced in the near future, with Geo. H. Good, the veteran contractor, in charge.

Col. Shortlege has written a letter severely "going for" last week's Republican state convention for smothering his resolutions commending Gov. Hastings for vetoing the rascally steals attempted by the late legislature.

Two weeks more of no frost and the corn crop will be entirely safe. The crop will be an average one, but the price will be considerably higher than last year, which marks another point in favor of the deserving farmer.

Sumner Hosterman, Frank Ross, Skip Smith and John Martz assisted the Spring Mills ball team in getting walloped yesterday at Millheim to the tune of 13 to 9. Millheim has been cleaning up the valley this year in base ball.

The peach crop of Delaware, Maryland and Jersey turns out a plentiful one and the markets some days are glutted and prices are low. In Juniata county peaches are selling under a dollar per bushel. The peach trees in this state are also heavily laden this year.

An model of thorough exactness in his business affairs is D. C. Gingerich, of Oak Hall, who keeps a minute account of his expenditures, even to the pennies given to his children. What an example for those who keep no books of account of any thing or only carelessly in part.

One of the needed conveniences is a walk from the Presbyterian church back to the entrance of the picnic ground. Rain or shine, it is either a tramp through several inches of mud or that much dust. It is a walk much needed, and would be greatly appreciated by every one.

THE NEWS.

During an electric storm, near Eastville, Va., lightning struck a barn and stable, setting them afire. Three horses were burned to death.

The Pittsburg coal mine operators and the officials of the union failed to come to an agreement, and the strike will continue. The operators rejected the miners' ultimatum to return to work at the sixty-nine-cent rate pending arbitration, and will now reopen the mines with new men if the strikers do not return.

Two hundred more miners returned to work in the Kanawha region of West Virginia. The Fairmount miners increased their output, and there are now no signs of a strike in the Norfolk and Western region.

Judge Goff, of the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., rendered a decision in favor of the Bell Telephone Company, perpetuating the injunction preventing the city from interfering with the lines of the company.

The Grand Army encampment at Buffalo is one of the most successful yet held. The attendance is very large. President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Alger, has arrived to take part in the celebration.

An injunction was granted in Petersburg, Va., to the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railroad Company against the Blackstone and Southern Railroad Company.

The board of supervisors of the Washington township, in Pennsylvania, refused to grant a franchise to the Blue Ridge Electric Railway Company.

Masked men bound and tortured J. M. Irby and his wife near Sistersville, W. Va., to force them to tell where their money was hidden.

A shooting affray occurred at Keystone, W. Va., between Policeman Carter Whithers and John Stewart and Sam Gossett, who attempted to rescue prisoners from the officer. Withers was shot three times—through the neck, lungs and chest. Ten shots in all were fired.

At Middlesboro, Ky., George H. Steele, ex-sheriff, and Sam Young, deputy sheriff of Leslie county, were both killed in a combat over politics at Hyden, Ky., on Sunday. Both men fought to desperation.

Shortly after the City of Cleveland left Cleveland for Detroit, a woman, believed to be Mrs. Flora Anderson, of Cleveland, threw herself into the Lake from the promenade deck. Boats were lowered and the search-light used, but without avail.

Dr. Coolidge, who has been at the head of a scientific expedition in the mountains and desert regions of California, has just returned to Palo Alto, Cal. He reports the discovery of a number of new species of mammals.

Princess Kaiualani, who has just attained her majority, will return to Hawaii in October, after an absence of 10 years in England and on the Continent. She has hopes of being made Queen of the present island republic if annexation fails. She is watching for a change.

The presidency of the Commercial National Bank, of Chicago, has been offered to James H. Eckels, the present Comptroller of the Currency.

A number of gold seekers from the states are stranded at Dyea, Alaska, unable to proceed farther because of physical inability and lack of provisions. Thieves are at work among the Klondikers temporarily stopping at Dyea, and a vigilance committee will probably be organized. A robber was recently lynched.

It is reported that the Russian government may issue a decree prohibiting the export of wheat owing to the small crops in Russia, which means an immense increase of business for the grain shippers at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Judge Goff, of the United States District Court, at Clarksburg, W. Va., decided that the miners arrested near Fairmont were guilty of a violation of the injunction, and sentenced twenty-seven of them to jail over Sunday.

Thomas C. Seaver, judge of the Probate Court of Windsor county, Vt., was shot and wounded by William Laurence. The judge had appointed a guardian for Laurence's little daughter, and enjoined him from interfering with her.

An attempt of five workmen from De Armitt's mines to persuade a number of strikers to return to work resulted in a fight at a boarding house in the Pittsburg district, in which three strikers were wounded.

The wheels of carriages driven by Benjamin and John Davis, respectively, became locked while on the track at New Haven, and a trolley car ran them down. The occupants were badly hurt.

Mrs. Julia Triver and Mrs. Barbara Heller, sisters, met in Bridgeport, Conn., after a separation of forty-three years.

Antonio Richard, a colored man, who was arrested in Louisiana, has confessed to having committed seven murders.

BATTLE WITH BANK BURGLARS.

Policeman Routs a Gang of Professional Robbers and Kills One.

About 1 o'clock in the morning Merchant Policeman Charles S. Hemminger interrupted the operations of a gang of burglars who were trying to break into the vaults of the Isaac Harter & Sons' bank at Canton, O. As a result, one of the robbers, whose name is unknown, lies dead at the morgue. The others escaped.

Hemminger came upon the robbers in the dark, and they opened fire upon him. He fired at them and brought down one of the burglars. Other policemen arrived, but not in time to arrest any of the other members of the gang. The wounded man died in an hour or two after he was shot. He was about twenty-five years of age, well dressed and good looking.

The robbers were undoubtedly professionals, for an investigation of the premises revealed a full outfit of burglar's tools. The robbers had begun work in a systematic way on the foundation of the vault, and, if not interrupted, they would probably have made a good haul.

OIL FOR MARINE ENGINES.

Navy Department Investigating Petroleum with a View to Its Use.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Lieut. Nathan Sargent to proceed at once to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he will make a careful investigation of the various grades of petroleum produced in that region, with a view to its use as fuel for marine engines. Upon the conclusion of this work he will report to the authorities in charge of the Newport torpedo station and plans will be drawn for an oil engine, which will be placed in one of the new torpedo-boats now being built by the Herreshoffs.

This will be the first attempt to use petroleum as fuel for the torpedo fleet, but from the success that has been attained with it in swift steam launches both here and abroad the Navy Department looks very favorably on the experiment. Some of the advantages expected from the new fuel are economy of machine space and consequently greater fuel-carrying capacity; economy in cost of fuel and the ability to develop extremely high steam pressure under forced draught.

STRIKERS & WORKERS.

Two of the Former Shot, One Cut With a Razor.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

Several of De Armitt's Men Tried to Persuade the Strikers to Return to Work, and in the Quarrel Resulting the Latter Were Hurt—The Aggressive Workmen Escaped.

A despatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says: Religious services were held in several of the strikers' camps Sunday, and all were largely attended, but, notwithstanding the religious spirit pervading the camps, a conflict between workers and strikers took place in the afternoon, during which three strikers were badly hurt, but none are in a serious condition. Five of the men who are working for the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company went to William Seamon's boarding house, about one and a half miles from Oak Hill Tipple, where a number of strikers are quartered, for the purpose of persuading the strikers to go to work. The meeting was a stormy one, and resulted in Antonio Podasky being shot near the heart, the bullet going almost through his body. Grongron Pimold was shot in the eye, and Bostisle Dalmeso was cut with a razor. The injured men were all strikers. This was the only disturbance recorded at camps during the day. The aggressive workmen escaped before the men on the Oak Hill Camp were aware of the fight. The report that Sandy Creek Camp will be abandoned is denied by the strikers, and they say that the men will be sent there from Plum Creek and Turtle Creek.

In addition to the general missionary work for the week, the leaders have decided to direct especial work to the prevention of operations at the Sandy Creek mine. The strikers say that they will resume their marching tactics, claiming that under the ruling of Judge Goff, in the West Virginia cases they are given this right.

Samuel DeArmitt says that one hundred and fifty to two hundred and seventy-five men will be at work in the Plum Creek mine Monday. It is announced that the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company will make eight more evictions from eight different company houses. It is not probable that there will be any trouble.

Sympathy for the strikers by the farmers and citizens is not diminishing in the least.

Citizens of New Texas sent word that they had plenty of food for the men and wanted them to call on them when needed.

DEBS APPEALS TO M'KINLEY.

Urges the President to End the Strike by Force.

A despatch from Chicago, says:—Eugene V. Debs sends the following signed statement to an evening paper:—

"The statement from Judge Terhune, special agent of Governor Mount, of Indiana, that 800 families are literally starving to death in the Indiana coal fields, is not overdrawn.

"It is the haggard truth. The trouble is, the people will not believe it. They refuse to realize the appalling calamity, even though the groaning victims are at their very doors. The miners have been steadily ground down until the starvation point has been reached.

"This condition prevails over the entire mining region. It has been suggested that the Governor compel the operators to concede living wages. This cannot be done. While the mines are private property the owners will insist on operating them to suit themselves. Nor would any good result from a settlement in Indiana. The men must cover the whole competitive field.

"The greed of the large operators will eventuate in the collective ownership of the mines. Man has no more right to private ownership of coal mines than of the sea or the sun.

"But something should be done now. There is a condition akin to war upon the country. The nation's defenses are going down in the battle against starvation. War measures are in order. The President of the United States can act. Let him issue a proclamation calling upon the operators to meet and allow the miners living wages within forty-eight hours under penalty of having their mines seized by the government and operated in the interest of the people.

"That would settle the matter in an instant. Something has got to be done, and done quickly. If Indiana allows the families of 8000 luckless laborers to be tortured by starvation she will not escape the penalty, and the same is true of all other States and the country at large.

"EUGENE V. DEBS."

BEETS FOR SUGAR.

Farmers Are Told at a Convention of Growers That There is a Good Profit.

The first convention of the sugar beet growers ever held in the United States took place at Rome, N. Y. It was called by the first New York beet sugar company, which has just established a factory at Rome, and for which about nine hundred farmers in Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, Monroe, Herkimer and other counties in the sugar beet belt, are raising beets.

H. S. Bedell, of Rome, chairman of the convention, told them that the sugar beet crop would yield, according to the very lowest estimate, a net profit of $15 to $25 an acre.

San Francisco.—It is reported that a syndicate headed by George W. McNear, the Pacific Coast wheat king, will establish an extensive beet sugar plant at Cocketts, Contra Costa county. The amount to be invested is placed at $2,500,000.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

Reports Indicate a Decrease, but the Inspector Says They are Misleading.

Reports to the United States marine hospital service from the various parts of Cuba indicate a general increase of malarial and pernicious fevers in the island and a corresponding decrease of yellow fever.

Dr. Brunner, sanitary inspector at Havana, says, in his last report, that this indication of the condition of affairs is deceptive, and that the deaths from fever are being absorbed by those credited to other diseases. The military hospitals are filled with patients, and the mortality from all causes shows each week a steady increase and correspondingly increased ratio per 1,000.

Dr. Caminero, inspector at Santiago, states that the sickness and mortality in the villages near Santiago are appalling. Cristo, with a population of 2,000, has from three to five deaths daily, and St. Louis, with about 3,000, shows about four deaths daily. He says yellow fever among the soldiers is causing many deaths.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Mrs. Lazaruk, a Hungarian woman, of Freeland, was held for court on the charge of assaulting Mr. Dougherty, a blind man, with a broom stick.

Peter Difazio, an Italian, was fatally injured by falling into the wheel pit of Delaware and Hudson plane No. 23, at Carbondale, while watching a trip of cars go up the plane.

Charles Rich, son of Dr. T. C. Rich, of Williamsport, was riding a bicycle when he collided with a milk wagon, striking his head with great force and sustaining concussion of the brain.

David Holden, supervisor of Letterkenny Township, while making a quick turn in the the road upset his buggy, was thrown out and so badly injured that he died.

S. R. Stibgens' jewelry store at Marietta was broken into by burglars and robbed of goods worth $200. They broke off the combinations of two safes containing the most valuable jewelry, in their futile efforts to open them.

While descending a heavy grade on the Glen Union lumber road a log truck got beyond control and three men, Joseph Gulino, Barney Stalio and Nicholas Fizio, who were riding on the truck, were badly injured. Gulino had both legs broken.

The body of an unknown woman, about 40 years of age, was found in shallow water in Chester Creek at Markhaim Station. It is thought she wandered over the trestle work and fell through, and being stunned by the fall was unable to get out.

David S. Williams, an old soldier residing on South Hyde Park avenue, Scranton, slashed his own throat. Mr. Williams was wounded on the head during the war. Recently he has been much troubled by the wound, and was obliged to give up his work as engineer at the Hyde Park shaft. He has been under the care of several physicians for the last fortnight, and has been treated for mental trouble. When found he was lying in a pool of blood. An ordinary bread knife was used for the deed. He had cut his wrist and his throat. He will recover.

Isaac Negenfoos, a boy of Carpenterville, was severely gored by a cow. He was playing in a field with a number of young companions, when a cow that was pasturing in a distant part of the meadow, charged the crowd.

The boys scattered in every direction, but young Negenfoos was unable to get out of the way, and was impaled on the horns of the infuriated animal, and tossed in a horrible manner. One of the horns entered the boy's stomach, and he was otherwise badly hurt before the animal could be driven away. His recovery is doubtful.

Ethel, the 10-year-old daughter of C. C. Old, of Camden, N. J., fell while romping on Bunker Hill, Shamokin, and rolled to the foot of the steep incline, a distance of 300 feet, sustaining injuries that will probably cause her death.

When picked up, the little girl was unconscious, was bleeding from her nose, mouth and ears, and was also suffering from concussion of the brain. Mrs. Old and her daughter were visiting friends here.

Frank Hughawout, aged 16 years, son of Charles Hughawout, of Asbury, N. J., was admitted to the Easton hospital. The lad tried to jump on a Central train, missed his footing, fell under the cars, and had his right leg cut off below the knee, and his left leg broken below the knee.

Young Hughawout had his skull fractured by jumping on a train a year ago, and his life was saved by trephining in the Easton hospital.

While blasting rocks, S. G. Eboltz, of Millbrook, was struck on the head by a heavy piece of stone and his skull was fractured. His two sons also received severe injuries. The charge of powder failed to go off and the men were trying to remove it, when it exploded.

George Musto, aged 35 years, was run down by a Lehigh Valley passenger train, at Luke Fidler switch, Shamokin, while under the influence of liquor. His skull and one leg were fractured. The victim died from his injuries.

William Martin was standing in front of a store on Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, when, suddenly he received a terrible electric shock.

His hand was frightfully burned as were also his feet, when the current passed off. It was with some difficulty that he was restored to consciousness. It developed that the awning had worn off the insulation of an electric wire and the current passed through an iron rod he grasped.

John Youmass, a boy residing at Port Kensedy, while riding a coal train at that place, fell off. The wheels of the train cut off both feet.

By a broken rail on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, near its junction with the Plymouth Branch, a coal train engine was derailed. The crew saved themselves by jumping, but Conductor E. C. Miller, of Norristown, sustained a fracture of the left thigh.

At 5.30 in the morning while John Ferry, aged 52, a well-to-do farmer, residing two miles west of Annville, was driving his cattle to a pasture across the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, he was struck by a fast freight and literally cut to pieces. His head was split, his body dismembered and hardly enough left to identify the remains. How the accident occurred is not known.

James Williams, of Edwardsville, a mining contractor, died suddenly while at work in the No. 4 colliery of the Kingston Coal Company at Edwardsville. He had fired a blast and was on his way back to look at the fall, when he was seen to stagger and settle slowly on the ground. When his fellow workmen reached him he was dead. Heart disease was the cause.

The American Demonstration Association of Central Pennsylvania will hold its annual parade at Lehighton on Labor Day. The affair will be in charge of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and Junior Order United American Mechanics. At least 5,000 visitors are expected to participate in the parade. To add special interest prizes are offered to participating camps.

The barn of David Nailor, situated near Carlisle, was struck by lightning and burned. A horse and cow were destroyed in the burning structure.

Walter DeKalb, son of Sylvester DeKalb, of Sanatoga, near Pottstown, trod on a rusty nail last week. The wound inflamed, resulting in lockjaw, and the young man died a terrible death.

Edmond Bender, a Moxham moulder, and a victim of the morphine habit, died in Johnstown from an overdose of the deadly drug. He leaves a wife and several children.

A medallion of Pasteur, executed by the sculptor Auguste Patey, will be placed in the wall of the laboratory where the great scientist worked, in the Ecole Normale Iris. The medallion is of bronze, with a wreath of oak and laurel, in pink marble, around it, and bears the dates of his principal discoveries from 1857 to 1885.

BORDA ASSASSINATED.

Uruguay's Ruler Falls Like Premier Canovas.

THE MURDERER IS A LAD.

His Arrest Followed Immediately After the Shot—Tragedy Ended the Te Deum and a National Fete—Former Attempts on the Life of the President—The Deed Not Unexpected.

During a national fete which was held at Montevideo, President J. Idiarte Borda was shot and killed by an assassin.

The weapon used by the assassin was a revolver.

The assassination of the President occurred just as he was leaving the Cathedral, where a Te Deum had been sung. The assassin was arrested. He is a youth named Arredondo.

President Borda died almost immediately after he was shot.

Senor Cuestas, president of the Senate, has assumed the Presidency of the Republic ad interim.

The assassination of President Idiarte Borda of Uruguay was not altogether a surprise to officials in Washington who have watched the recent outbreaks in Uruguay. This was the second attempt on the President's life, the former being made by a crazy student named Revecca.

After it failed the United States Minister made a personal call on President Borda to convey the congratulations of President McKinley on the former's escape.

The last mail advices received at Washington showed that the revolution had broken out afresh, the peace delegates from the insurgents having given up the hope of securing peace and withdrew to Argentine Republic. Further agitation was occasioned by the reports that the Government receipts had shrunk $1,600,000 during the year as a result of the revolution.

The last issue of the Montevideo Times states that the President remained away from the State House in evident fear of his life. At the same time a "Colorado" or Junta of those seeking to overthrow the government had established active operations at the capital. The assassination of the President will doubtless bring the country to a revolutionary crisis which has been long impending. The revolution thus far had been confined to the country districts, where several extensive engagements had been fought, the government forces securing the advantage.

There is no Uruguayan representative in Washington.

The murdered President was about 50 years of age. He was married and had a family, also a brother, who is an officer in the Uruguayan army. He was elected three years ago, being a "combination candidate" of several parties. So far as known he has not been very popularly identified with the people, nor had he held any number of important offices. His elevation to the Chief Magistracy is said to have been distasteful to the more advanced elements of the people. Much interest attaches to the nationality of the assassin of the President. "It would not be surprising," said one diplomat in speaking of the affair, "if the murderer belonged to the Socialists or Anarchists. There are many societies of Socialists in Uruguay. Many of them are sent out of their native countries and come to Uruguay, where they continue the propagation of their ideas."

PEARLS IN ARKANSAS.

Valuable Discoveries Made in Lakes and Rivers—A Mild Klondike Fever.

New discoveries of valuable deposits of pearls in lakes and rivers in Arkansas have added greatly to the excitement already existing over similar discoveries and thousands of people are wading through the water in different parts of the State searching for the precious gems.

The latest and most sensational discoveries were made in the Arkansas River and the creeks, lakes and bayous near Little Rock, where pearls have been picked up ranging in value from $10 to $800 each.

Hundreds of people are working the Saline, White and other rivers, and many valuable finds have been reported. Additional discoveries were made an the Fourche River, and hundreds of people are swarming to that stream. A staff reporter of the Arkansas Gazette, who has spent much time in investigating the matter, says there are 57 streams in the State that are rich in pearls of large size.

It has now developed that in the course of a survey made in White River in 1895 $5,000 worth of pearls were collected by the members of the survey in the course of their duties. Recent discoveries lead to the assertion that never in history were so many pearls and such large pearls discovered. Pearls of from thirty to fifty grains in weight are no uncommon thing to find in the possession of country lads who fish for pearls for pastime. The color of the pearls found is that of a saline rose and the texture is first class.

BOUND AND TORTURED.

Masked Robbers Fail to Force a Man and His Wife to Give Up Their Money.

J. M. Irby, who lives near Sistersville, W. Va., went to town and drew $750 for oil produced on his farm. At night three masked men went to Irby's home, broke open the door, knocked Irby senseless with a club, bound and gagged his wife, and tortured her with burning candles for two hours, trying to compel her to tell where the money was. Irby regained consciousness, and the burglars then tortured him for two hours. They finally saw that they could not draw out the information wanted, and left the couple bound hand and foot. They were discovered by neighbors. Mrs. Irby is in a critical condition, and the doctors are unable to determine the nature of the wound made on Irby's head.

A Great Improvement.

The B. & O. officials are very much pleased with certain statistics that have recently been prepared, of the performance of freight trains on the Second division, which handles all the east and west bound traffic between Baltimore and Cumberland. Before the new freight engines were purchased, and the improvements made in the track, in the way of straightening curves and reducing grades, the average number of cars to the train was 28½. Now with more powerful and modern motive power and a better track, the average is 40 cars per train, an increase of 41 per cent. On the Third division, Cumberland to Grafton, where there are grades 125 feet to the mile, the engines used to haul 19½ loads to the train. Now the average is 25¾ loads per train, an increase of 31 per cent.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Andrew Carnegie is a freeman of seven Scottish towns.

Professor Edoe, of Rome, is able to recite the whole of Dante's "Divine Comedy" in 20 hours.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reed, of Chicago, has been elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, this in honor of her successful work in Hindoo and Persian literature.

Dr. Ekholaru, who was associated with Herr Andree in his projected balloon voyage last year, declares that he declined to join in the present attempt because the balloon leaked gas and was unsafe.

President McKinley receives an average of 60 begging letters a day. People in all parts of the country write soliciting his aid to get them out of trouble. The other day the amount requested was $25,000.

Kaiser William is a great collector of autographs, and he especially prizes the signatures of military commanders of the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, of which he has a large collection.

Earnest Hogan, the clever Topeka negro, who is the author of "All Coons Look Alike to Me" and other darktown melodies, is now in New York, and a report from there says he has been sued for divorce by his white wife.

Senator Turley, of Tennessee, is said to be the first man in the history of jurisprudence in this country to file a petition in court praying for the appointment of a receiver for a municipality. He did so on behalf of Memphis.

When the Philadelphia authorities examined the bills incurred for the entertainment of guests at the recent unveiling of the Washington monument, it was found that the cost of entertaining Mayor Strong, of New York, was just $3.

Prince Charles Theodore of Bavaria, the royal oculist, has been staying at Merin, in the Tyrol, and during his sojourn there has received a large number of patients of all classes. On the 12th ult. the Prince gave his 1,000th consultation.

Miss Bertha Stoneman, a student in the botanical department of Cornell University for several years, who received the degree of doctor of philosophy there in 1896, has been appointed Professor of Botany in the Huguenot College in Cape Colony, Africa.

Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst's wife is a Scottish lady, a native of Stirling, and formerly a Miss Tomson, member of a well-known family there, which was a stanch supporter of the Free North congregation, so long ministered to by the Rev. Dr. Alex. Beith.

The Duchess of Fife has followed the example of her mother and bought a spinning wheel. It is a very pretty one of black walnut, and, although 100 years old, is still in good working condition. With this wheel the Duchess spins her yarn, which she afterwards knits with her own hands into golf stockings.

The Duke of Argyll sits in the House of Lords now under that title. He has done so since 1892, when he was created Duke of Argyll in the United Kingdom. Previous to that, when he was only Duke of Argyll in Scotland, he sat as Baron Sundridge, which was one of his British (not merely Scottish) titles.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, will go to St. Paul as the representative of Mexico at the national gathering of farming organizations in that city.

The Dolphin, with Secretary Long on board, arrived at Bar Harbor, where the North Atlantic squadron is at present. The Secretary may review some evolutions of the fleet before it sails for Hampton Roads.

The Marblehead has arrived at Sydney, Cape Breton Island. The Marblehead will cruise in the vicinity until the arrival of the American mackerel fleet.

Nathan A. C. Smith, of Wisconsin, for a quarter of a century a well-known employe of the Postoffice Department, and recently chief of the bond division, resigned. His successor is Capt. C. D. Dickey, of Ohio, another veteran employe.

The Raleigh has sailed from La Goulette to Tripoli.

The French Government has asked for the extradition of William Belensi, now in prison in New York for offenses committed in that city. Extradition cannot be granted unless the local authorities waive claim to him and sufficient proof of his alleged crime in France is shown.

CABLE SPARKS.

Pirates looted the Italian bark Fiducia near Cape Baba, Asia Minor.

The Duke of York was presented a number of loyal addresses at Dublin castle.

Another explosion, supposed to have resulted from firing a bomb, occurred at Constantinople. No one was injured.

Prince Henri of Orleans continues to recover from the wounds which he received in his duel with the Count of Turin.

General Azcarraga, the new Spanish premier, announces that he is in accord with Captain-General Weyler as to Cuba.

The Czar received at the Peterhof Palace physicians who were on their way to the international congress of medicine at Moscow.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has issued a firman forbidding his subjects to join the rebels who are in arms against the Indian government.

The high price of bread in France is causing much distress among the poor, and the government is urged to afford relief by abolishing duties.

The peace negotiations between the government of Uruguay and the insurgents have failed, and it is announced officially that the war will go on.

Senor Sagasta, the Spanish liberal leader, is said to have written a letter in which he stated that the Cuban attrocities are "raising a thrill of horror in Europe."

The King of Benin, in West Africa, has made his obeisance to the British authorities, who captured Benin City after the massacre of Consul Phillips and his expedition.

Mr. Louis H. Davies, Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, said in an address in London that all sentiment in favor of Canadian union with the United States had disappeared in his country.

The police of Constantinople have arrested two Armenians, at whose residences they found two bombs. The prisoners confessed that they intended to commit outrages by the use of these bombs at the Russian and German embassies.

Information received at Christiana, Norway, confirms the report that a message from Herr Andree was found on a pigeon which was shot on the north coast of Lapland. From the message it is inferred that the explorer had passed 82 degrees of north latitude.

Fifty seamen have deserted and many others are undergoing punishment at Portsmouth, England, on the British battle-ship Royal Sovereign, as a result of an uprising against grievances.

FROM GOLD FIELDS.

Successful Prospectors Create a Sensation at Skagua.

SCARCITY OF FOOD.

Plenty of Gold but Very Little to Eat Along the Dangerous Route—Between Five and Six Thousand Delvers for Gold Now in the Klondike Region.

Four gaunt white men and an old Indian limped heavily into Skagua, Alaska. Each watchfully carried a heavy blanket roll. There were a dozen short, excited words and the weary men were hustled into the nearest tent. In two minutes the little canvas was packed with hungrily gazing men and Broadway was jammed with buzzing people. Now, three hours later, the city of tents is wild with excitement. The air vibrates with "Gold!" "Gold!" "Some men just out from the Klondike overloaded with gold!"

The five men did not pack over $25,000 worth, but they have left claims behind to which they will return as soon as a year's supply of food can be hustled together. They have brought the first reliable personal news from the land of the yellow metal since the portland landed on July 17, at Seattle, her hundred-weights of gold and their happy owners.

Their names are E. A. Thorp and Joe Winterholler, of Juneau; George Stewart, from Tacoma; Jack Ross, of Douglass Island, Alaska, and the old Siwash Indian, Schwatka. Thorp and Stewart went into the fields only last summer with cattle over the Dalton Trail. The men's stories tally exactly and are very much to the point.

Hardships of the Trip.

In the first place there will be starvation amidst the gold this winter. The few little Yukon light draught steamers owned by the transportation companies there cannot haul more than enough food to skimpily supply the 5000 or 6000 delvers for gold now in the Klondike district. Unless each trail-climber gets at least 1200 pounds of outfit into the gold country the usual Klondike food poverty looks sure to turn into great destitution. In this harbor the big collier Williamette is now discharging 823 (actual count) gold seekers, 250 horses and fully 500 tons of goods for the trails and the Star is expected with hundreds more. The rapid transit is now over a week late and the old scow Ajax is crawling along somewhere this way. The Queen is reported to be soon returning with a full cargo of miners and no one here can see a single sign of abatement in the gold fever. Conservatively estimated, the passes in two weeks' time will be actually jammed with struggling men. Not one in fifty will get over to the lakes and down the Yukon this year with full outfits. And there are sure to be at least two-thirds of those who do cross who will tackle Alaskan winter with an Arctic appetite and very little food.

This information as to the scarcity of food in the interior is not made through selfishness. All the returned men say: "There's plenty of gold for all. There are creeks just as rich as those of the Klondike yet unprospected. But you must have the grub with you. A man can eat neither dust nor nuggets. They look pretty, but they don't fill."

The people thoroughly appreciate the situation and the trading companies on the Yukon do not wish any new-comers unless very well equipped. Mr. Hamilton secretary of the largest one, earnestly warns people away from the Klondike this year. He says emphatically the facts as to the possible food supply by the Yukon route are just as here stated. The Klondike miners represent the fabled richness of the Stewart River creeks to be greatly exaggerated. They say, however, that the Indians claim it is richer than the Klondike and that its true worth cannot be known until next Spring. Nothing but prospecting has been done there yet, and this Winter's "drifting" must be first washed to determine if the pay-dirt is richer than shown by the rather disappointing first tests. All the good claims in the Klondike district, they say, are taken. Eldorado Creek is all gone, as are also Bonanza, Gold Bottom, Hunker and Bear Creeks. On this last $40 is washed to the pan in some places. Henderson Creek is also pre-empted.

There has been considerable suffering from scurvy. Evaporated fruits have been almost unknown and pork became very stale. The party left Dawson City July 4, and at that time no supplies had arrived from St. Michael.

High Prices Prevail.

July prices there were high. Nothing sold for less than 25 cents, and usually the lowest amount of dust a miner weighed out of his pouch was 50 cents. Five dollar weights were the usual thing. Just before the creeks broke up Berry, the "richest Klondiker," offered $750 a thousand feet for lumber. It had been $300, hauled by dogs thirteen miles over the ice.

No gold has yet been found in big paying quantities on the north side of Klondike River, but the men think it must be there. Two of the returning men cleaned up $8,000 in one month and still have almost all their claims intact. Skaguay is heartened by the sight of the actual gold dust and all the youngsters' hearts are thumping over a $77 nugget.

HAWAII STILL FREE.

The American Flag Not Raised Over the Island.

A despatch from San Francisco says: The steamer Coptic brings the following advices from Honolulu under date of August 15.

The American flag has not yet been raised over Hawaii and there is no indications that it will be. Just before the last steamer left for San Francisco, on July 27, it was rumored that on August 20th the United States Minister would take possession of the islands. He was to receive definite instructions on the steamer Monowa, arriving at Honolulu July 29, but evidently they failed to come, as the raising of the flag has not been talked of.

The Hawaiian Government has declined to grant a permanent register under the Hawaiian flag for the Pacific Mail Steamship China. She was granted a temporary register by the Hawaiian consul at London. The China is a British-built vessel, and the Hawaiian government claims that the sale of the ship to Col. McFarlane, a Hawaiian subject, is not a bona fide one.

Admiral Miller took command of the Pacific squadron, relieving Admiral Beardslee, who will depart to Washington to act as president of the naval examining board.

Lorrin A. Thurston, now in Washington, will be appointed secretary of the Hawaiian legation in the place of Frank Hastings, deceased.

A LOVE SONG.

Far away in a sunset town,
Are the flowers blooming fair;
And the world looks up and the sky bends down;
But the fairest rose in that sunset town
Is a girl with golden hair.

O rosebud sweet!
O flower fair!
O blue-eyed maid
With golden hair,
There's one to think of thee!

Far away in the crimson west,
Do the song-birds' voices rise;
And the world is glad and the people blest,
But the sweetest bird in that dream-land west,
Is a girl with deep-blue eyes.

O song-bird sweet!
O flower fair!
O blue-eyed maid
With golden hair,
The world shall sing of thee!

—JOSEPH W. HUMPHRIES, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE OLD UNIFORM.

BY FRANÇOIS COPPEE.

When I was a clerk in the War Department I had for an associate a man named Jean Vidal, a former non-commissioned officer. He had lost his left arm in the Italian campaign, but his right arm remained, and with it he could execute prodigious feats of penmanship, making a little bird in the flourish of his signature with a single stroke of his pen.

This Vidal was an excellent fellow; a soldier of the old type, upright and pure. Though he was only forty years old and had but few grey hairs in his light beard, cut after the old Zouave fashion, everyone called him "Father Vidal," more from respect than from familiarity, for we all knew what an honorable and self-sacrificing life he led in his little home on Grenelle street, where he supported a widowed sister, with several children. They all managed to live comfortably on his little pension and earnings from his writing. Three thousand francs for five persons.

For all that, Vidal's overcoats—those coats whose left sleeve was fastened to the third button—were as carefully brushed as if he were to be present at a review by the Inspector-General, and the worthy man attached so much importance to his red ribbon, always new, that he removed it from his button-hole when he carried a package in the streets.

As I, too, at that time, lived in the modest suburbs south of Paris, I often walked home with "Father Vidal," listening with pleasure to his war-stories, while we strolled along near the Military School, where we met at almost every step—it was in the last days of the Empire—the beautiful uniform of the Imperial Guard, White Lancers, and the magnificent somber coats of the officers of the artillery, all black and gold—uniforms within which it was worth while to be shot.

Sometimes, on warm summer evenings, I treated my companion to absinthe, a luxury which poor Vidal denied himself through economy, and on these occasions we sat for half an hour or so before the officers' cafe on the Avenue de la Mothe-Piquet. The old officer, who had forsaken all his convivial habits since he had become a family man, would rise from the table with his heroic memories all alive under the influence of the mild stimulant, and I was sure to hear some fine martial reminiscence.

One evening—I believe, God forgive me, I had given two glasses of absinthe to Vidal—as we were walking along the wretched street on which he lived he stopped abruptly before a shop where second-hand military clothing was hung out for sale, one of many such in this locality.

It was a dirty, uninviting place, having a window display of rusty pistols, bowls full of buttons, tarnished epaulettes, and, in front, among some filthy rags, were hung some old officers' uniforms, rotted and faded by the rain and sun. They still retained the shape of their wearers, and looked almost like suspended human figures.

Suddenly grasping my arm with his only hand, Vidal turned his half-dazed eyes toward me, and, with his stump, pointed to an old coat, an African officer's, with a full skirt and three rows of gold lace trimming the sleeves in the shape of a "8," Hussar-fashion.

"Look!" said he, "there is part of the uniform of my old regiment. A captain's coat!" Approaching to examine it more carefully he read the number engraved on the buttons, then said, excitedly:

"It is from my regiment! The First Zouaves!"

All at once Vidal's hand, which grasped the skirt of the coat, remained motionless, his face darkened, his lips trembled, and, lowering his eyes, he murmured in a frightened tone:

"My God! What if it were his!"

Then, with a quick movement, he whirled the coat around, and I saw in the middle of the back a little round hole in the cloth, encircled by a black ring—old blood doubtless— and I felt as if I were looking at a real wound.

"That was an ugly hole!" I said to Father Vidal who had dropped the coat, and briskly resumed his walk with down-cast head. Foreseeing a story, I added, by way of inciting him to relate it:

"Usually commanders of Zouaves do not get shot in the back."

He seemed not to hear me, but muttered to himself, biting his mustache.

"How could it have got here? It is a long distance from the battle-field of Melegnano to Grenelle Street Yes, I know thieves follow the army and rob the dead. But why should there be only a few steps between a Military School where his regiment is quartered and the other? And he must have passed by here and must have recognized it. Oh! it is like seeing a ghost!"

"See here Father Vidal," said I, really interested by this time, "you are not going to go on in this way, talking in riddles; you must tell me why the sight of that riddled coat affects you so."

I really believe that without the two drinks I should have learned nothing, after all, for Vidal looked at me suspiciously almost, then, regaining courage, he said, in a firm voice:

Well, yes. I will tell you. You are an honest, well-educated young man. I have confidence in you, and when I am through I want you to tell me with your hand upon your heart whether I did right in acting as I did. Let me think where to commence.

I can not tell you his name, for he is still living, but I will call him by the nickname we gave him in the regiment —La Soif (thirst). Yes, we called him La Soif, and he did not steal the name; it belonged to him, for he was not one of those to run away from the canteen, and he could drink twelve little glasses for the twelve strokes of noon. He was a sergeant in the second regiment, and he marched beside me. A good soldier, too; a very good soldier, and a drunkard, loving fights and all the bad practices of the soldier in Africa. He was as brave as a lion. His eyes were as blue and as cold as steel in his bronzed, red-bearded face, and looking into them one could see that he was hard to manage.

When I joined the battalion La Soif's time had just expired, he re-enlisted, took his bounty money, and went on a three days' debauch. With four or five boon companions in a carriage with him he rode about the lowest quarters of Algiers, carrying a tri-colored flag bearing the inscription, "Enjoy yourself while you may." He was brought back to the barracks with his head cut open by a sabre stroke. He had been in a drunken row, where one of the party had been killed.

He recovered, was put in the guard house for fifteen days, and lost his sergeant's stripes. It was the second time they had been taken away from him. If he had behaved himself he would have been an officer long before, for he came of a good family and was well educated. After this affair however, he lost his decorations, and did not get them back until eighteen months later, through the indulgence of our Captain, who was old in the African service, and had been an eye-witness of La Soif's bravery.

After a time our Captain was promoted to chief of battalion, and a new one was put over us, a Corsican, named Gentile. He was only twenty-eight years old, fresh from school, cold and ambitious, full of merit, it was said, but very exacting in matter of discipline, giving a man severe punishment for a rusty spot on his gun, or a missing button on his uniform. He knew nothing of service in Algiers, and he would not tolerate a particle of irregularity or lax discipline. At the very first, Captain Gentile and La Soif came into conflict. It could not be otherwise. The first time the sergeant failed to respond to evening roll-call, eight days in the guard-house; the first time he was tipsy, fifteen days. When the Captain, a swarthy fellow, with a mustache like an angry cat's, gave the sentence, adding, in a stern voice, "I know you, sir, and I will conquer you," La Soif said nothing, but walked quietly off beside the guard; but the captain would not have felt very comfortable, just the same, if he had seen the blood surge into the sergeant's face, as soon as his head was turned, and the lightning flash of his steely-blue eyes.

About this time the Emperor declared war with Austria, and we embarked for Italy. It is not necessary to speak of the campaign, so I will keep to my story. The night before the battle of Melegnano, where I lost my arm, you know, our battalion encamped in the heart of a little village, and, before breaking ranks, our captain gave us a little talk—and he was right—to remind us that we were in a friendly community, that it was our honorable duty to conduct ourselves well, and that if any soldier should in any way disturb the peaceful inhabitants around us he would be punished as an example. While he was talking La Soif, who could not stand straight without the aid of his gun, shrugged his shoulders; fortunately the captain did not see the gesture.

In the middle of the night I was awakened by a tumult. I sprang from the bundle of straw on which I was sleeping in a farm-yard, and saw in the moonlight a crowd of soldiers and peasants rescuing a young girl from the grasp of La Soif, who fought like an enraged lion. I ran out to lend my aid, but Captain Gentile was there before me. With one look he subdued the sergeant; then, reassuring the girl by some words spoken in Italian, he came and stood in front of the offender, pulled up his chin with fingers that trembled and said;

"Such a scoundrel as you ought to have his brains blown out! As soon as I see the colonel you will lose your straps, and for good this time. There will be a battle to-morrow. Try to get killed!"

We lay down to rest again, but the captain had told the truth, and at daybreak we were awakened by the cannonade. We rushed to arms, formed into line, and La Soif, whose cursed blue eyes had never looked so wicked, took his place beside me. The battalion moved to the attack. It was necessary to dislodge the white-coats, who were fortified with cannon in the village of Melegnano.

Forward, March! We had gone but a few paces when a volley of grape struck us on the flank, and cut down about fifteen men in our company. Then our officers, who were awaiting the command to charge, ordered us to crouch down in the cover, like sharp-shooters, while they remained standing, and I assure you that our captain was not the least erect. We kept up a fire on the fort that we were to carry. Suddenly I felt a hand on my shoulder, and turning I saw La Soif, who was looking at me with one corner of his mouth drawn up in a peculiar manner, as he loaded his gun.

"Do you see the captain!" said he, nodding his head in his direction.

"Yes; what of it?" I answered, glancing at the officer, who was standing not twenty steps from us.

"Well, he made a mistake talking to me as he did last night."

Then, with a rapid movement, he put his gun to his shoulder, fired, and I saw the captain bend backward, beat the air with his hands, drop his sword, and fall heavily to the ground.

"Assassin!" I cried, seizing the sergeant's arm.

Striking me a violent blow on the chest, he knocked me several feet from him.

"Fool! Prove that it was I that shot him."

I rose, furious; but all the sharp-shooters rose at the same time. Our colonel, bareheaded, on his steaming horse was there, pointing with his saber to the Austrian fort, and shouting at the top of his voice:

"Forward, Zouaves! Charge with the bayonet."

That was all I could do, wasn't it? Charge with the others! Ah, that charge has passed into history, that charge of the Zouaves at Melegnano! Have you ever seen the full sea beat against a rocky wall? Well, this was just the same. Each company beat up against the fort like the sea against the rock. Three times the battery was covered with blue jackets and white trousers, and three times we saw it reappear with its formidable embrasures, unshaken as the rock after the beating of the waves.

The fourth company, ours, must surely take the fort. In twenty bounds I reached the redoubt; helping myself with the barrel of my gun, I clambered up the steep side; but I had just time to see a yellow mustache, a blue cap, and the muzzle of a carbine, which almost touched me. Then I felt such a blow in my left shoulder that I thought my arm was torn out. I dropped my gun; everything swam before my eyes; I fell on my side near a caisson-wheel and fainted away.

When I came to my senses only a distant sound of musketry was to be heard. The Zouaves were standing around in a semi-circle, brandishing their guns, and shouting: "Long live the Emperor!"

An old general, followed by his staff, came up at a gallop. He checked his horse, took off his helmet, waved it joyously, and cried: "Bravo! Zouaves! You are the bravest of the brave!"

I was sitting on the ground, near the caisson-wheel, supporting my broken arm with my right hand, thinking of La Soif's frightful crime. All at once I saw him leave the ranks and approach the general. Yes, it was La Soif, the captain's murderer. In the engagement he had lost his fez, and his head was exposed, showing the track made by a bullet which had just grazed his skull, and the blood was running down over his forehead and cheek. In one hand he carried his gun; with the other he presented an Austrian flag, riddled with shot and stained with blood, a flag which he had captured. The general looked at him with admiration.

"Look there, Bricourt," said he to his orderly, "what men!"

Then La Soif said:

"You are right, general. These are the First Zouaves. There are enough left to fight once more."

"I am glad of that," replied the general, "and you shall be decorated for your bravery." Still repeating, "what men! what men!" he addressed a remark to his aide which I did not understand—you know I am not learned—but which I remember.

"Heroes for Plutarch, hey, Bricourt?"

At this moment the pain from my wound overcame me; I fainted, and saw and heard nothing more.

You know the rest. I have often told you how they cut off my arm, and how I passed two months in the hospital, delirious with fever most of the time. In my rational hours I asked myself what I ought to do about La Soif. Expose him? That was clearly my duty, but how could I prove his crime? Then I said to myself: "He is a villain, but he is brave; he killed Captain Gentile, but he took a flag from the enemy." I did not know what to do.

Finally, when I was convalescent, I heard that in recompense for his brave deed he had been promoted to the ranks of the Guards, and had been decorated. Ah, that news made me disgusted with the cross which our colonel had fastened on my hospital coat. Still, La Soif deserved his, too, but his Legion of Honor should have served as a target for the platoon ordered to shoot him.

It is all past and gone now. I have never seen the sergeant since my return to civil life. But at sight of that coat a moment ago—God knows how it came there—hung out only a few rods from the garrison where the assassin is quartered. I thought of the unpunished crime, and it seemed as if the captain's blood was crying out for justice.

I quieted Father Vidal as well as I could, for the recital of his story had greatly excited him. I assured him that he had acted for the best, and that the sergeant's heroism offset his crime.

A few days afterward, on arriving at my office, I found Vidal there, and he handed me a paper so folded that one item only was visible, murmuring gravely: "What did I tell you?" I took the paper and read the following:

ANOTHER VICTIM OF INTEMPERANCE.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Mallet, called La Soif, a sergeant of the Imperial Guards, after having drank freely at a wine shop on Grenelle street, was suddenly attacked with a fit of delirium while looking at some old uniforms exposed for sale at a second-hand store.

Becoming frantic, he flourished his saber, and rushed about causing a panic. His two comrades with great difficulty succeeded in overpowering him, but he kept on shrieking: "I am not a murderer, I tell you! I captured an Austrian flag at Melegnano!" We learn that Mallet had been decorated for his brave deed, and that his intemperance alone prevented him from becoming an officer.

Mallet was taken to the military hospital at Gros-Caillon, from which he will be transported to the lunatic asylum at Charenton, in Corsica, as he will probably never regain his reason.

As I returned the paper to Vidal he gave me a knowing look and said:

"Captain Gentile was a Corsican, He is avenged."—From the French, in Short Stories.

TWENTY-FOUR O'CLOCK.

New System of Noting the Day's Time Is Gaining Ground.

The new system of noting the time of the day is gaining ground. Under this system the day, as at present, begins at midnight, and the hours are numbered to the end without prefix or suffix of any kind. Just a clean, clear enumeration. Noon will still be noon, and morning, afternoon and evening will, of course, abide with us. An hour after noon will, it is true, be 13 o'clock, but the use of the word thirteen would not be compulsory, especially in the trying first month of the new notation.

The Canadian railroads have adopted the system tentatively. Astronomers of all lands have long discarded the confusing notation that calls for a. m. and p. m. as a key to elucidation. The Italian railroads have used the 24 hour system several years, and no one in that populous country desires a railway time-table of the old sort. The Belgian railways came into line a month or two ago. It is surprising that the Germans, who delight in helpful innovations, have not adopted the plainer, simpler method of time-keeping. Switzerland is now considering the subject.

The change, if it comes at all in this broad country, will doubtless be inaugurated by the railroads—the same railroads that instituted the orderly notations of standard time by employing even hours at given meridians—a blessing in itself. Trains are now sent the length and breadth of the land on telegraphic orders. The new notation would be an additional safeguard against error in such orders. But its advantages need not be enumerated. Its simplicity and orderly sequence will commend it, and at some not very distant day, without much ado, we will find ourselves going to dinner at 19 o'clock, to bed at 22 o'clock, and to search for the time-honored man under the bed or the prompt burglar at 24 o'clock. But we will rise at the usual hour of the clock, and the cocks will crow as they have crowed time out of mind, for the multitudinous strokes of the town clock will not be heard in the morning hours.—Atlanta Journal.

The Prisoner's Friend.

Benjamin C. Clark of Boston is a generous man, whose motive is to help friendless prisoners in their defense. While Mr. Clark is one of Boston's most liberal and practical philanthropists, says "Leslie's Weekly," and is a most bountiful giver, especially to the poor children of the city, he is also a clubman, an enthusiastic sportsman, the head of an immense cordage concern, a class-mate of President Eliot of Harvard, and is the Haytian Consul at Boston. Yet it is doubtful if a thousand Bostonians know him personally, or have heard of him through the papers. He is such a modest man that is with difficulty that he can be induced to talk about himself, and then he will tell you that he is not a public character, and what he does for charity and humanity he likes to do without any show whatever. Mr. Clark comes from a good old Boston family, his great-grandfather having been one of those engaged in the famous "Boston Tea Party." But Mr. Clark is well known to the poor and unfortunates inmates of the penal institutions of the State, whom he visits and consoles with presents and flowers and trinkets, cheering them up with kind words and pointing out the way to do better.

Queer Names.

A traveler who spent some time in the wilds of Texas says that he found families who named the children to indorse a sentiment after this peculiar fashion, "One Too Many Harry," or "Not Wanted James." It is to be hoped that the names did not embarrass their owners with more than one sense of superfluity. The negroes of the south, when left to their own methods of naming their progeny, strive for the most romantic and poetic or historic names they can find, and a good long string of them, too. A colored girl in Laurena county, South Carolina, is named "Fair Rose Beauty Spot Temptation Touch Me Not." The youths struggling under the patronymics of "George Washington Henry Clay Benjamin Franklin Andrew Jackson" are so numerous as to excite no comment.

At a steam shearing plant in Wyoming recently, fifty men sheared 3,400 sheep in one day.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Dr. David Starr Jordan computes that the child of to-day must have had at the time of Alfred the Great 870,672,000,000 ancestors, and at that of William the Conqueror 8,598,094,592.

A doctor who has been experimenting with coffee as a remedy for anaemia says he has brought about some remarkable cures. He requires his patients to drink weak coffee exclusively, also ordering them to take baths in a decoction of coffee.

It is now asserted that a Frenchman has discovered a method of making silk of a fine quality from the webs of ordinary spiders. His name is M. Cachot, and it is probable that he will claim the reward of $10,000 offered by manufacturers of Great Britain to any one who could accomplish this feat.

The retiring president of the Detroit Board of Education, in his annual report, makes the novel suggestion that courses be established for parents as well as for children in the public schools. His idea is to give some of the advantages of schooling to grown people who come to America from foreign countries where they have not had the advantage of free tuition.

There is a certain minister in Kansas who has an eye to the physical as well as the spiritual welfare of his congregation. He brought one of his recent Sunday sermons to a sudden close with the following words: "Brethren, I will now close, for I see that we are going to have a thunderstorm. The congregation will please follow me to Brother Soandso's field and help him stack his wheat."

The postal service of the United States costs $9,000,000 a year above receipts, while that of Great Britain yields a profit of over $14,000,000, that of France nearly $10,000,000, that of Germany $6,000,000, that of Russia $8,000,000, and that of even India and Japan $1,500,000. About the only other nations whose postal service does not pay expenses are Canada, Norway, Siam, Chili, Peru, Bulgaria and Bolivia.

Horse dealers of France are apparently no longer able to supply the demand for the flesh of that animal in Paris. An order from the French capital for five thousand barrels of horse meat has been received by a company of Portland, Ore. The animals used are the half-wild cayuse of Oregon, which are bought for about $2 50 each. As the use of horseflesh for food seems to be growing in several foreign countries, it may become a profitable article for export.

The legislature's revision of the laws in Iowa has included some notable changes in that State's school law. Hereafter teachers there may be examined for either of two county certificates, a one year and a two year certificate, the latter depending upon some higher studies. The superintendent may revoke the certificate of any teacher who fails to teach physiology and hygiene as required by law. The power to suspend students is placed in the hands of the teacher. The school treasurer is to be elected annually. A teacher may not also be secretary of the school board.

In Finland there is a decided surplus of women, the female population of that country being 1,208,599, while the male is 1,171,541. Out of a total population of some two and one-half millions, therefore there are 37,000 more women than men. This means that women have to work hard for their support. In a just published book, "Through Finland in Carts," by an Englishwoman, one learns some of the ways in which the Finnish women do this. "She soon comes to think that there is nothing she cannot do. On looking over the statistics of women employed in trades one is pleased to see seventeen women carpenters and twenty-two paperhangers, as these trades are eminently fitted for women; but we sigh to find 765 are employed 'loading ships,' which manual labor is very hard. One is surprised to notice that twenty-one women are slaughterers!"

Gold exists in larger or smaller quantities in every portion of the world. It has been found in almost every State in the Union; in Devonshire, Cornwall, Wales and Scotland, in Great Britain; on the sands of the Rhine, the Reuss, the Rhone and the Aar; at Salzburg, in the Tyrol, and at Zell; in the valleys of Toppa, Sesia and Novard, in Piedmont; at Percheria, in Lombardy; on the Tagus, in Spain; in the rivers of Provence; in Southern and Eastern Siberia; in fourteen of the nineteen provinces of China; in the island of Yesso, in Japan; in odd spots in India; Thibet, and the islands of Ceylon and Borneo; in Abyssinia, Kordofan, and the Soudan generally; in North Africa and the region watered by the Zambesi and Limpopo, in South Africa; in Australia, New Zealand and Canada. But, as a general rule, the precious metal is found in such small quantities that it will not pay to work the mines or placers. It is only now and then that it occurs in isolated localities in abundance.

"Miss Gertrude Josephine Dwyer, of San Antonio," says Leslie's Weekly, "was crowned Queen of Texas at the Wako Karnival, held at Wako in May last. One of the features of the carnival was a contest among the different 'queens,' sent from the various cities of Texas, as to who should be crowned queen of queens, and on behalf of the Lone Star State carry greetings to President Diaz of the Republic of Mexico on his birthday. The distiction included for the queen a Mexican holiday and her escort through the Republic of Mexico and entertainment by the various Governors and the President. The award was made by fifteen judges selected from cities other than those that sent queens. About forty cities were represented, and the beauty of Texas congregated. The prize was to go to the most beautiful and most royally attired woman. The fifteen judges unanimously selected Miss Gertrude Josephine Dwyer and crowned her queen of queens. On July 2 the royal party started on the trip, and they have been receiving a splendid welcome in the land of the Montezumas Miss Dwyer was born in San Antonia and is the youngest child of the late Joseph E. Dwyer, a descendent of one of the oldest families of Texas. Her mother, Mrs. Annette Dwyer, was a belle in Kentucky. Her uncle, Beriah Magoffin, was Governor of Kentucky, and her father was General James W. Magoffin. Miss Gertrude is a brunette, with perfect figure and stately bearing."

"The hospitality of Americans is quite overwhelming," said N. Jacobson, an English writer on political economy, in the New York Tribune. "The only objection to it is that it is entirely too generous. I landed in New York Friday an utter stranger, having crossed over to attend the Scientific Convention at Toronto. I expected to meet some Canadian friends in New York, but was disappointed, so I started out the next day in rather lonely mood to see a little of the town. Coming back from a visit to General Grant's tomb I fell in with two gentlemen, one elderly, the other young, who, seeing that I was a stranger, kindly began to point out objects of interest. Before we got back to the city the senior of the two asked me if I would not accompany him to his club to luncheon, naming a club which every man of any consequence in London ought to know stands about at the head of the list. Although I had never met him before, and our acquaintance was not of an hour's duration, he was so cordial and so evidently sincere in wanting to take me with him that I accepted the invitation. We went to the club and enjoyed a delightful repast, following which he ordered a carriage, and pretty soon I found myself being taken all over New York City behind a splendid pair of thoroughbreds. The drive was intensely agreeable. Wishing to return some of my escort's kindness, I asked him later if he would join me at dinner. We went to a noted place, had as fine a dinner as could be wanted by an epicure, and over it we lingered long, chatting about many topics of international interest. The gentleman was highly educated and informed on many subjects. But the time to part came at last. I called for the bill, and you can judge of my surprise when the water said: 'It is all settled, sir.' Protests were unavailing. My entertainer laughingly remarked that my money was counterfeit, which I found out was an American bit of humor when one man will not let another pay for anything. I fear it is too subtle a joke, however, for the average Briton, and I shall not employ it when I get back to London. But the moral of my story, if there is one, explains the wonderful differences in the make-up of the Yankee and his British cousin. Not in a thousand years would a stranger have been shown that attention and kindness in England. When I tell that incident at home my own family will want me to make an affidavit before a magistrate.

Mosquito Blessings.

The Boston Transcript is responsible for a new view of the mosquito, and while we slap and rub this summer we may keep in mind these four truths which it is declared science has established:

First. A mosquito cannot live in air free from malarial poison. Untainted air has the same effect on him as a healthy community on a doctor. It deprives him of patients and he must go to less favored localities to practice.

Second. The lymph, which flows through an automatic valve when it inserts its proboscis, contains a modified germ of the malarial fever, and, according to the well-settled law of innoculation, the introduction of the weak germ renders harmless an attack by the strong germ.

Third. The mosquito never swallows human blood. It cannot. The fact that its body becomes discolored and swells, while probing, is caused by the discoloration of the lymph in contact with the blood and the muscular efforts of inserting the probe.

Fourth. A mosquito will never insert its lancet in a person not susceptible to malaria. In this respect its sense is more accurate than the most skilled and experienced pathologist. This also proves, not only its unerring instinct, but that it never wounds unnecessarily. Its thrusts are those of a skilled and humane surgeon, and even more unselfish, for hope of a fee never quickens him, nor does the malediction of his patient deter him in fulfilment of his duty.

Pigeon Post to Alaska.

Milwaukee capitalists are greatly interested in a scheme whereby communication with the Klondike regions can be had by carrier pigeons.

At present it takes from forty to fifty days under the most favorable conditions to get news from us to that region, and it is thought that investors will not care to wait that long for news of great strikes.

The company proposes to establish pigeon stations at Dawson City, Juneau and Victoria. The distance between the two former points is about 650 miles in a bee line, and it would take a pigeon about twenty-four hours to make the trip.

The birds, whose home is in Victoria, could reach the place in about thirty hours after starting, so that the entire trip would take as many hours as it now takes days.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 2

The Democratic State Convention is now in session at Reading. The topic of interest is the ousting of Harrity for opposing Bryan.

DID you ever stop to consider what a vast difference there is between the man when out for an office, and the same fellow when he gets the office?

Lock Haveners are talking of establishing a glass works in that city. They can get a second-hand glass plant "nearly as good as new," cheap, at Bellefonte.

Star Pointer, a horse foaled in Tennessee in 1889 has paced a mile in one and three quarters of a minute. This beats the record and the fast-horse fanciers will now go crazy over it.

AN indelible lead pencil mark: A. W. Faber, the German lead pencil manufacturer, was last week fined $30,000 for defrauding the government on tariff duties by reason of wrong valuation of goods imported.

FUNNY isn't it how gold has suddenly begun to wink at the business world from spurs of Bedford, Juniata, Centre and other counties in Pennsylvania as well as from several sections of counties in all the eastern mountainous states, since the Dingley bill was passed.

The steamer Portland arrived at Seattle on Friday with three and a half millions in gold from Klondike. Gosh, if only one steamer would touch at Centre Hall and unload half as much of the yellow stuff, prosperity would run like water in our flower fringed streets.

Col. Shortlege was in the wrong convention, last week, when he offered his resolutions justly denouncing the infamies of the late Republican legislature which was merely a Quay watch fob. The Colonel's resolutions, or similar ones, will be offered in the Democratic convention this week and go through with a yell.

The Democratic state convention did its work well and promptly—loyal Democrats will endorse the nominees and platform. The central truth of the convention's declaration is, He who is not openly for us is against us. The platform will be endorsed by every honest voter of this legislatively robbed and plundered commonwealth.

IT is said that 3000 Klondikers are stalled at Skaguay, and before long many of the adventurers will doubtless be back in the States shrugging their shoulders at reports of great finds and otherwise helping to tarnish Arctic gold. But the Skaguay congestion merely testifies to the difficulties of the trail, and there is no reason to believe that the boom will not be bigger than ever this time next year.

Five hundred women, wives of the strikers, marched to the Champion mines at McDonald, Pa., one morning last week and drove away the non-union men who had been imported from Pittsburg to operate the plant. The women stoned the men at work, then made a charge, and, opening the bottoms of the cars that had been loaded, emptied the contents on the tracks. The laborers fled, without even waiting to get their hats and coats.

The authorities at Washington are investigating frauds in the treasury department. Big stealing is reported and the work of unearthing frauds is progressing slowly in order that none of those engaged in the swindle may have on opportunity to cover his tracks. Frauds and stealings at Harrisburg and at Washington are bankrupting the National and state treasuries. Will the dear people continue to endorse frauds and steals by voting for the bosses?

THE Dingley bill has already been condemned as a revenue producer by the figures. It was promised that the bill would yield $15,000,000, but only $7,000,000 is the actual amount. Will somebody figure out how this bill will pay the appropriations of the last Congress which amount in round numbers to $528,735,078 let alone numerous other sums due. It is not the government but the monopolist campaign contributors who are getting their capacious pockets filled just now.

THE movement for a uniform divorce law, to be adopted in all the States, is being pushed systematically, though quietly, and is gaining headway. A committee of the Uniform Law Commission is now at work drafting a bill on the lines of the divorce law now in force in the District of Columbia. When completed the bill will be submitted to the National Bar Association, and if approved by that body, an effort will be made to have it adopted by the Legislatures of all the States, thus ending the scandal, misery and actual crime now caused by the conflicting provisions of the varying laws on this important subject. Such work is greatly needed, and it is hoped its importance will appeal to all the Legislatures for its speedy accomplishment.

THESE blessings be from the passage of the Dingley bill:

Short wheat crop in foreign lands.

Dollar wheat for the American farmer's abundant crop.

The Klondike gold discovery.

Gold in the mountain spurs of Centre and Bedford counties.

Silver find in York county.

The Dingley prosperity tariff has nothing to do with these troubles:

The poor coal miners' great strike for living wages.

The failure of the promised rise in the workingmen's wages.

The closing of Valentine's works and the continued idleness of other Centre county industries.

The Alien Tax Law was declared unconstitutional by Judge Acheson in the United States circuit court, at Pittsburg. Several years ago, and also last winter, when the Alien Tax Bill was brought up the REPORTER plainly stated such an act would be unconstitutional. The Judge concludes:

"As the employer is authorized to deduct from the wages of the employe the prescribed tax, it is quite clear that the tax is upon the employe, and not upon the employer. The court is here called upon to consider whether these provisions of this act are in conflict with the United States constitution. The fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States declares, 'nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.'"

MORE gold is coming from the Klondike. It is reported by the ton now, ounces and even pounds being inadequate to its proper representation. Stories of hardship are beginning to come also, but they are comparatively trivial as yet, merely accounts of outfits lost through haste or carelessness in landing, of men left stranded in the wilds of Alaska, of passes that are impassable, or extortion on one hand and weakness on the other. These stories are all about the road to the gold field, and that is where the adventurers are struggling now. On the Klondike itself, so far as our knowledge goes, there is nothing to be feared but cold and starvation, and there is at least a presumption that the people now on the ground are reasonably prepared against both; but there is trouble on the long road to the diggings—confusion, want, misery, sickness, death. These are the stories we shall have from Dyea and the Chilkoot Pass in the coming weeks.

THE era of prosperity seems to be striking the working men and women of Pennsylvania in shop, factory and mine about in this way: Their wages have been reduced—this is a rule, although there may be a few exceptions. On the other hand, the price of living has increased. Meat and meal are dearer; the advance in flour is marked. If they desire to purchase woolen goods they find the prices marked up on them 20 to 30 per cent. Else why the tariff? It was intended to do that. If they are disposed to build a house they find that lumber, nails, paints, window glass—everything that enters its composition is increased. This tells on rents. Of course it is rather striking to hear that this or that speculator has increased his fortune by hundreds of thousands in speculating in wheat, or wool, or lumber, or stocks, but where is the share of labor in all this? How much does it benefit the workingmen of the United States to read that the sugar trust has made its millions, and that therefore the era of prosperity has arrived. There is no doubt there has been a manifest improvement in business. If the farmer at his barn door can get 75 cents for wheat instead of 35 or 40 he is that much better off. In time this will reflect itself in a more active demand for manufactured products. Wages may then go up. But all the good times labor is enjoying just now is in anticipation. Labor commands no greater wages, while the cost of living has advanced. That is the case in a nut shell. All the rest of the talk is politics. Reflect on the condition of the idle miners and of iron and steel workers.—Pittsburg *Post*.

Appendicitis.

In view of the many unsuccessful operations and extravagant tendencies of the late fad for opening the abdominal cavity for every pretext in the case of the so called appendicitis, the following well stated, if not timely enough, from the renowned Dr. Pepper, of Philadelphia, will be satisfactory, if not cheerful reading to many people who have been led to believe in the almost certain fatality of appendix troubles. He says in the Medical Agriculture: "In appendicitis twenty cases to one are cured without an operation."

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Shortlidge's Resolutions.

In the Republican State Convention held at Harrisburg, last week, resolutions offered by Col. Wm. Shortlidge of Bellefonte, caused a ripple. He offered the following:

> Resolved, That this convention unequivocally endorse the action of Governor Hastings in vetoing the bills passed by the late legislature, commonly called the Becker bill, the mercantile tax bill, and the Simon bill, and the illegal and dishonest appropriations for sundry investigating committees, said appropriations bearing upon their face the stamp of unvarnished fraud upon the taxpayers of this commonwealth.
>
> Resolved, That we strongly condemn the action of the legislature in passing these dishonest measures and for ignoring or making a farce of the various reform measures urged and promised by the last two state conventions.

These resolutions have the right ring and will meet the approval of every honest man in the state. The Republican convention, however, permitted Col. Shortlidge's resolutions to be garroted in committee—the meaning is, they endorse the infamies of the last legislature.

For Fisherman.

An important decision of interest to anglers has just been handed down by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. It is relative to the rights of anglers and the rights of owners of property through which pass streams which have been stocked at the expense of the taxpayers. The decision is directly opposite to what has generally been considered the law, inasmuch as it virtually takes the ground that tresspassers cannot be prevented from fishing on a stream considered as private property.

Justice Sterrett holds that streams stocked at the public expense are not and cannot be private streams, and that all streams are public unless the fish are actually propagated. To make a stream legally private, the spawn of the fish intended to be propagated must be kept separate in a screen cell and the fry, when hatched, put into another cell, and so on until they are large enough to take care of themselves. Even then, if the person who is propagating them would own them, he must keep them confined by themselves, and, so much of the stream becomes private as is within the screen placed there by the owner.

Colonizing Palestine.

Among the so-called Orthodox Jews the restoration of their race to Palestine and the resuscitation of Zion as the head of an independent State are essential articles of faith and an inveterate belief. That view is shared by such Christians as give a literal interpretation to prophecy, and especially by those who hold to the premillenial advent of Christ. Beyond, then, the historic romance of reviving the ethnic and political solidarity of one of the most ancient and pure-blooded races of the world, there attaches to the restoration of the Jews to Palestine a fundamental and (the word is not too strong) exciting question of Biblical interpretation. Should Judaism succeed in establishing itself in the home from which Israel expelled the Canaanites that event would work an immense change in the whole Christian world, even to the extent of materially altering its hopes and methods.

There has recently sprung up a movement, especially strong in Eastern Europe, to bring about this event. It is known from its expounder as the Herzl scheme. It aims at the purchase from the Sultan of sovereignty over the ancient territory of Palestine, as well as colonizing it with Jews, the whole movement to be backed by the capitalistic Hebrews of Europe.—Record.

Clearfield Men Strike.

The miners at Big Run and Punxsutawney went on strike on Friday last, in sympathy with the Reynoldsville and Dubois miners.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway shops, at Dubois, closed down indefinitely the same night, at Dubois. This is a direct result of the miner's strike.

The road's freight business is principally hauling coal, and, there being no coal for shipment, there will be no need to repair cars. Two hundred shopmen and many railroad men are out of employment.

A Serious Accident.

At Bellefonte last week the nine-months-old child of Asher Adams was out in a baby carriage enjoying a ride, an elder brother having the babe in charge. The child in some way was suddenly thrown backward causing him to bite his tongue almost in two. He bled terribly and for a while it was feared would bleed to death but a doctor was sent for and after a time the flow of blood was stopped.

—All the summer clothing at Lewins, Bellefonte, is being offered at sweeping reductions to make room for new stock. He has the genuine bargains of the season and the prices on all lines have been cut in two. These bargains are going rapidly and cannot last long.

COBURN.

A Newsy and Interesting Letter from the Lively Town.

Are you going to the Granger picnic? is the question now asked.

The public schools of Penn township will open on Monday, Sept. 27th.

Reubeu Boyer and family were at Spring Mills on Sunday, their former home.

J. W. Glasgow has his building nearly under roof; when completed it will be one of the largest store rooms in town.

Jerre Kessler, of Rockford, Ill., and Mrs. P. Kessler, of Rebersburg, spent part of Sunday at this place calling upon friends.

A. P. Zerby, of this township, served as a juror at Bellefonte last week, and was one of the jury which convicted James Cornelly.

H. G. Royer, of Johnstown, Pa., was circulating among friends in this section a few days last week. He was the guest of P. H. Stover on Saturday.

James Kerstetter and Herbert Showers, of Pleasant Gap, with their wives, drove to this place on Sunday morning, and spent the day very pleasantly with friends.

Farmers in this section have commenced to sow their wheat. They will sow with more encouragement this year than they have for a long time, on account of the advancing prices.

The other day while J. J. D. Platt was building a cellar wall for Henry Fryer's house, he had the misfortune to have his foot bruised by having a large stone fall upon it, which will prevent him from working for some time.

The Luthern congregation expect to hold a sociable on Saturday evening, September 11th, on their lawn surrounding the church; ice cream, bananas, chicken, corn soup, etc., will be the delicacies offered. All are invited.

The boiler in the creamery was inspected one day last week, and found in an unsafe condition, and consequently had to be taken out. It was put in only about a year ago, new, but the salt water from the creamery made it rust, and thus made it unsafe.

A public road leading from the Benjamin Kerstetter estate, along the lots on the south side of the railroad, and across Penns creek, to a point in the road leading from Coburn to Spring Mills, has been granted by the Hon. Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions. This road will necessitate the building of a bridge across Penns creek, and our supervisors should see to it, that our county commissioners be asked to build the superstructure.

The picnic held on Saturday by the three Sunday schools of this place was well attended; the day was an ideal one. The Aaronsburg cornet band was present in the forenoon to enliven things, and furnished music between the speeches, which were made by Rev's. Wolf, Lohr and Brown pastors of the Lutheran, United Evangelical and Reformed charges, respectively. The afternoon was given to seeking pleasure. We cannot give the matter full justice; to say how some of the good things that had been prepared disappeared, so we will say no more about it.

LINDEN HALL.

Ground Broken this Week for the United Evangelical Church.

Charles and Edgar Zeigler, of Pleasant Gap, brightened the home of their grand father with their presence, the past week.

We are sorry to state that Wm. Zeigler has been on the sick list for the past week. We hope for his speedy recovery.

Miss Anna Fleisher, of Tusseyville, a very pleasant young lady, was calling on some friends at this place Sunday evening.

Daniel Wieland, one of our prosperous farmers lost a very valuable horse on Friday of last week, caused by the clogging of the bowels.

Mrs. Curtis Musser and three children, accompanied by Mrs. Daugherty, all of Altoona, are visiting at the hospitable home of J. H. Ross.

Mrs. Compton, who has been the guest of Mrs. James Swabb and other friends for some time, departed for her home in Lancaster Saturday last.

C. C. Gettig and wife, who had been the guests of Mrs. Elizabeth Gettig a few days last week, departed for their home in Pitcairn on Monday last.

Miss Lizzie Burris, a bright and pleasing young lady, of Axemann, has been visiting with her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burris, of this place, and her aunt, Mrs. Shaffer, at Centre Hall, the past two weeks.

The bush meeting which was held in the Curtin grove south of town, on the 22nd of August was quite a success and some very elegant discourses were rendered during the meeting, by the ministers present.

The ground was broken on Monday for the new United Evangelical church which will be erected on the southwest corner of J. T. Ross's farm, which will locate it at the upper end of our beautiful village, and is a very desirable location.

The mill dam at this place was opened on Tuesday of this week, and quite a fishing party gathered from Boalsburg, Oak Hall, Centre Hall and Tusseyville. Quite a number of ladies were with the party, we did not notice the ladies fish, we think they were only there to encourage their husbands and sweethearts.

The Labor of getting 1095 Meals

confronts some one in every home each year. Whoever the work devolves upon should know about

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

It's a labor-saver—a woman-saver. Without the long and wearying peeling, chopping, boiling, seeding and mixing, a woman can quickly make mince pie, fruit pudding, or fruit cake that will be the delight of her household. Since None Such is sold everywhere there is no more need of making your own mince meat than of making your own yeast. Try one package—10 cents. Take no substitutes.

Send your address, naming this paper, & we will send you free a book, "Mrs. Peyton's Thanksgiving," by one of the most popular humorous writers of the day.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

Star Store.

A quick profit is the best profit, and the money down is the best for everybody, buyer and seller. This is the way we conduct our business today, next month, next year, and as long as we are in business. We have studied this idea persistently and find it to be *the* way. Because we demand the cash with every sale, we have lost a few credit customers, (only for the time being though), and for every one of these we've gained ten good solid cash ones.

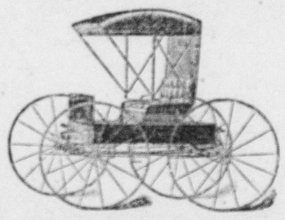
As you gy along don't forget to glance into The Star. First, notice the windows. In the one next the R. R. we have a Parlor Lamp for 99c, worth $1.50. Some of those Dish Pans, 2 for 25c, and good Wash Boards for 10c. In the other window we have filled with Mason's Glass Jars at popular prices.

After you see the windows, step inside. and you will readily notice, that to save money, is to deal at The Star.

Terms—Cash before delivey.

G. O. BENNER.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS.



I wish to inform the public that I have my carriage works in full operation, and am prepared to do all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work on very short notice, and at prices lower than they ever were before.

New Buggies as low as $45.00
New Buggy Tops, from $7.00 up.
New Spring Wagons as low as $45.00

Buggy Wheels with round edge steel tire and boxing, per set from $7.00 up.
Buggies repainted from $6.00 up.
All other kinds of repairing at astonishingly low prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

John T. Lee,

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

FARMERS,

Take Notice!

While I am advertising the highest prices paid for wheat, and selling both Hard and Soft Coal at the lowest possible prices, I wish to say to my customers that I expect to keep in stock

A Full Line of Fertilizers,

Made by the Detrick Fertilizer & Chemical Co., of Baltimore. I am also prepared to fill any order for Salt, no difference how large, at the lowest possible prices.

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to all who have so liberally patronized me in the past year, and will appreciate their support in the future.

In Fertilizers, I will meet any price on earth, taking into consideration the same grade of goods.

G. W. OCKER,

Centre Hall, - - Penna.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 20, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.40 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.20 p. m., Baltimore, 6.09 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.05 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.30 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.53 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.09 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.53 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 1.55 p. m (Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m. (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 22	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 48
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.25 a. m., 9.30 a. m. 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.50a. m, 10.05 a m. 5.07 5.58 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.29 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.

J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEF'NTE..	10 09	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSBG..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	....Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 27	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 58	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20	.....	Jersey Shore.....	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10	.....	PHILA.....	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30	.....	Atlantic City.....	7 00		5.30
6 00	.....	.....	NEW YORK.....	†4 30		.....
			(Via Tamequa.)			
7 25	†9 30	.....	NEW YORK.....			†7 30
			(Via Phila.)			
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¾	2¾	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1¾	7¾	11¾
P.M.	P.M	A.M	Ar, Lv.	A M	A.M	P.M
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 20	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville	6 27	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 55	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 58	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

35 ACRES

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Frank Smith, of Colyer, was in town yesterday.

——Miss Sallie McClenahan visited friends in Boalsburg over Sunday.

——Miss Kate Alexander is visiting relatives and friends in Millheim.

——Miss Bertha Scott, of Tyrone, is visiting at the home of Dr. Alexander since Tuesday.

——Mrs. Nancy J. Welsh, of Philadelphia, is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. O. Deininger.

——Landlord James Reish, of the Potters Mills house, was in town yesterday morning.

——Hon. Abner Murray and family, of Boalsburg, spent Wednesday in town with friends.

——Frank Fisher and wife, of Penn Hall, spent Sunday at the home of J. A. Keller, east of town.

——Mrs. W. W. Boob and daughter Grace visited relatives in Millheim and Aaronsburg over Sunday.

——J. Wit. McCormick and wife, have gone to Tyrone to visit his mother on his short visit north.

——John Eby, of Zion, one of the substantial and representative men in his district, was in town Tuesday.

——Danny Zeigler spent Sunday with his family at Millheim. He took in the big horse sale there on Monday.

——Mrs. Elizabeth Wise has been visiting her sister, Mrs. David Wagner, at Houserville, the last week or more.

——Landlord David Ruhl and wife, of the Spring Mills hotel, drove to Centre Hall Monday on a visit to their son Ed.

——Mrs. John Seibert and daughter, Miss Margaret, of Buffalo Run, are the guests at the home of Mrs. J. C. Boal.

——Frank Crawford and West Smith left yesterday for Lewistown, where they will attend the Mifflin county fair.

——Mrs. J. W. Wolf has been confined to the house for several days, from a slight indisposition, but is improving again.

——Miss Mabel Boal returned home Saturday, after having spent a week in Bellefonte, the guest of Miss Mary McQuistian.

——Mrs. John Scholl and son, of Altoona, arrived here last Saturday on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scholl, east of town.

——Mrs. Elmer Campbell and daughter Mary, of Linden Hall, and Miss Edna Love, of Lock Haven, spent Friday last with friends in town.

——John D. Meyers has registered as a law student in the office of Orvis, Bower & Orvis, Bellefonte. Last Saturday he passed the preliminary examinations.

——Mr. Howard Obald, of Reading, a senior at Franklin and Marshall College, spent several days last week as the guest of John Keller and John Meyer.

——Sumner Hosterman and his friend, John Bollinger, spent several days the latter part of last week with their classmate, H. D. Martin, at Jacksonville.

——Hiram Lee, of Potter's Mills, favored us with a call and reports affairs in general over that way in good trim. He was pleased to have his label stand out into '98.

——Howard Stover has secured employment in Gerbrich, Hale & Co's. flour mill at Bellefonte, and intends moving his family to the county seat in a few days.

——Cyrus Luse, of Tyrone, gave our sanctum a call, looking well and getting along well out there where he has become a useful citizen. He had his label set out into '98.

——Dr. James Hosterman, who is practicing in Ford City, Pa., arrived here Tuesday on a short visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hosterman, west of Centre Hill.

——From the Johnstown *Tribune* we learn that Prof. Warren S. Krise has been elected principal of the Coopersdale schools. Coopersdale is one of the towns which suurrounds the city of Johnstown.

——Mrs. Annie Van Pelt, Miss Romie, and John Van Pelt, who had been visiting among relatives in and near Ithica, N. Y., for the last six weeks, returned home on Friday evening.

——Miss Helen Bartholomew left Monday for Millheim, where she has been engaged as teacher of one of the schools. Miss Helen taught the same school last winter, and was quite successful.

——Green Decker, one of the true blue Democratic farmers, was a caller; he hoots the idea of the Dingley tariff having any thing to do with dollar wheat. He is having a pretty fair potato crop, which might just as well be credited to Dingleyism.

——Howard Harkins, of Mount Pleasant, Michigan, was back in his old home for a few hours yesterday, and then started on the return west again. He accompanied the remains of his brother John to Centre Hall for interment. Howard is farming in Michigan.

——Charles A. Krape, of Spring Mills, was in Centre Hall Tuesday. Charley is one of the men back of the creamery project at Centre Hall, and with Wm. Colyer, another enterprising citizen, we can expect the plant soon to be under way.

The Klondike Death Trap.

Reports from Alaska show that there is already a terrible state of affairs along the routes to the gold fields and it is probable the winter will bring with it some horrible scenes in that remote country. People will starve to death and public sentiment will be shocked by the tales of suffering that will come back to civilization, when communications are restored in the spring. The overland route from Southern Alaska is already blockaded by the mass of adventurers seeking to get to the gold fields. The regular transportation lines are refusing to carry people to the mouth of the Yukon, unless they are amply supplied with provisions, but it is asserted that tramp steamers are taking any passengers who can pay for the passage to St. Michaels. Once there the gold-seekers are in about the same position as if they had landed in New Orleans on the head waters of the Missouri. An arctic winter will soon shut them off from any communication with the rest of the world or possibility of relief should their supplies run out. Every message that now comes from Alaska is a shout of warning to keep away, but the foolhardy are so numerous that death will probably reap a big harvest along the Yukon and in the mountain passes this winter.

Honored Her Husband.

Without any ostentation or ceremony the widow of the late Andrew Gregg Curtin, Pennsylvania's great war governor, has erected a stately shaft to his memory. It is a pleasure to record this act of wifely devotion and to contrast it with the forgetfulness of many of the relatives of the illustrious. One gets impatient over the frequent references to the neglected graves of former statesmen or soldiers, all of whom left relatives. It is true, the nation owes many of them a great debt, but the nation is a sort of incorporal personality—if such a seeming contradiction be permitted—and is slow to act. Besides it is only in rare and isolated cases that the nation can be expected to step in between the dead and his immediate friends. It always creates an unfavorable impression toward a dead man's living relatives when the newspapers begin to talk about his neglected grave. Surely if one's own relatives forget him the nation's negligence may well be excused.—Altoona *Tribune*.

Hitting Horses on the Head.

Never hit your horse on the head, as you are not only liable to injure him, but to make him a halter-puller. After you have been left eight or ten miles from home, as a result of this trick you will see the value of this advice, aside from humane reasons.

—There are yet several months of warm weather and Lewins, Bellefonte offers a most excellent chance for one to save several dollars in purchasing of him. All summer lines have been reduced. The counters must be cleared, and the price they have marked the goods at will move them.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Aug. 26	73	52	clear.
" 27	78	55	clear.
" 28	78	50	clear.
" 29	81	50	clear.
" 30	77	62	part cloudy.
" 31	73	47	clear.
Sept. 1	78	52	part cloudy.

Total rainfall in August 2.43 inches.

GRAIN MARKET.

...rected weekly by [R. E. Bartholomew.

New Wheat	90
Rye	30
Corn	30
New Oats	17
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	5

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTnership heretofore existing between George W. Jackson, F. W. Crider and Daniel H. Hastings, under the firm name of Jackson, Crider & Hastings, doing business as bankers in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, F. W. Crider retiring from the firm. The business will be continued and conducted at the same place by George W. Jackson and Daniel H. Hastings, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and J. Henry Cochran and Henry C. McCormick, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, who have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Jackson Hastings, and Company, by whom the business will be continued and to whom all indebtedness due the late firm of Jackson, Crider & Hastings will be payable. GEO. W. JACKSON,
August 31, 1897. Cashier.
sept2-4t

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—THERE WILL be exposed at public sale, at the residence of William Homan, one-half mile west of Farmers Mills, on

— SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1897, —

At one o'clock, p. m., the following described valuable real estate: Bounded on the west by lands of Felix McClintic heirs, on the north by lands of Mrs. Samuel Rachau and M. L. Rishel, and on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs, and land of J. P. Ross heirs, containing

—136 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES. —

About ten acres are well timbered. Thereon erected a large stone dwelling house, suitable for two families, one large bank barn, spring house, pig stable and buggy shed and corn house combined, together with other necessary outbuildings. A choice young orchard containing the choicest varieties of fruit, together with plenty of the best of water close to the buildings. The farm is in a desirable location, being one mile north-east of Penn Cave R. R. station and 2½ miles of Rising Springs station, and one of the best producing farms in the valley. Public road close to the house.

Terms of sale will be made known on day of sale by M. L. RISHEL,
Executor etc. of Catharine Rishel.

CAUTION.—MY WIFE, BERTHA M. KLINE, having left my bed and board without cause or provocation whatever, I hereby caution all persons against selling her any goods on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her.
GEORGE W. KLINE,
aug26-3t Spring Mills, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Henry Boozer, deceased, late of Centre Hall boro, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN G. DAUBERMAN, Administrator.
Centre Hall.

NOTICE—TO THE BOROUGH OF CENtre Hall, C. F. Deininger, President of the Council: The Centre Hall Water Company, a corporation incorporated under the Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the eleventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, and its several supplements, hereby notifies you the said borough of Centre Hall, and C. F. Deininger, President of the Council, that the said Borough has no right or authority in law to erect water works to supply the citizens of the Borough of Centre Hall with water. We noticed in the *Democratic Watchman* of last Friday, that the borough had advertised for proposals and bids for the erection of such water works. We hereby expressly notify you that such an attempt and such act will be in violation of our charter rights. The 16th section of the aforesaid Act of Assembly provides a method by which you can become possessed of the present water works by compliance therewith. We are ready and ever have been ready to enter into negotiations with you for the purchase of our works according to the provisions of the law. If therefore, you proceed as indicated in your published advertisement, you proceed at your peril, and will be held accountable, not only for the injury that may result to us, but also for the misappropriation of the funds of the Borough.
D. F. LUSE, Secretary. FRED KURTZ, President.
Centre Hall, Pa., August 23, 1897.

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell our High Grade and Fresh Dug Stock. Specialties controlled by us. Highest Salary or Commission paid weekly. Steady employment the year around. Outfit free. Exclusive territory. Experience not necessary. Big pay assured workers. Don't delay. Apply quick.

Allen Nursery Co,
19aug4m Rochester, N. Y.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

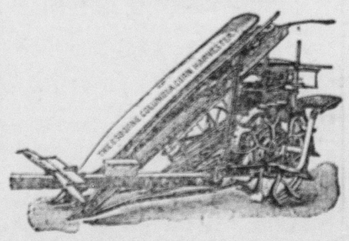
LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.
For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

SPECIAL FEATURES
OF
The Osborne Columbia Corn Harvester



Reciprocating feeding jaws reach well ahead of the knife and force the cut. Will not pull corn up by the roots.

Machine is narrow, can drive through between the rows and open up field without running over the standing corn.

Can be successfully operated with two horses.

All levers in easy reach of driver.

Perfectly balanced, no side draft, and no weight on horses' necks.

It has two speeds of chains, front pair running fast enough to straighten up all leaning stalks and incline them a little toward the machine before they are cut off, the rear chains running at a lower speed in unison with the butt conveyors.

As the stalks stand on end it always makes a square butted bundle.

The side extension lugs on the powerful drive wheel prevent it from slipping and give the greatest possible traction power.

Gearing on binder attachment is high above the ground, well protected from dirt.

The binder floor or bottom can be raised or lowered by a lever within easy reach of the driver for binding long or short corn.

The Columbia Corn Harvester gathers, cuts and binds corn in a vertical position.

Weeds, grass or pumpkin vines will not wind about or clog the Columbia Corn Harvester.

Machine can be set to cut a low or extremely high stubble.

Will bind a large or small bundle.

IRA C. KORMAN,
Agent, - - Oak Hall, Pa.

Send to D. M. Osborne & Co., No. 214 Broad st., Phila., for complete catalogue describing full line of Implements that are "winners." sep24t

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

New Fall Goods
ARRIVING DAILY.

An Immense Assortment of New Goods in Boys' Suits for School or Dress Wear Just Opened. . . .

You Will Positively Find the
LARGEST ASSORTMENT, LOWEST PRICES
and Best Goods In Centre Co. with us.

COSTS NOTHING TO SEE.

Faubles,
Outfitters, - - Bellefonte,

New Summer Goods.

We purchased an exceptionally large stock of goods for the Spring and Summer. It is larger than we ever bought before, and the styles and patterns are strictly up to date.

PERCALES.

In percales at 12c a yd., a fine line of goods for Ladies' Waists, we have a big and good assortment. No better grade or assortment to select from, can be found in this section. A bargain.

SERGES.

Our Serges, all wool, yard wide, at 30 and 40c., are goods that can't be duplicated at the prices. We bought a large stock, hence the low figures. These goods will go fast, and the bargains are for the early customers. Lawns and India Linens are here in profusion. If you want any of these we can surprise you in the low figures, from 8c to 20c. Other bargains too.

KREAMER & SON.

NEW PRICES
ON
COLUMBIA BICYCLES
The Standard of the World.

1897 Columbias, the best Bicycles made, reduced to $75.

1896 Columbias, Second only to 1897 Models, reduced to $60.

1897 Hartfords, equal to most Bicycles, reduced to $50.

Hartfords, Pattern 2, reduced to $45.

Hartfords, Pattern 1, reduced to $40.

Hartfords, Patterns 5 and 6, reduced to $30.

Nothing in the market approached the value of these bicycles at the former prices; what are they now?

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer; by mail for a 2c stamp.

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

IRA C. MITCHELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. J. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

S. D. GETTIG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English, Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Codsultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor.
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1	Cures	Fever.
No. 2	"	Worms.
No. 3	"	Infants' Diseases.
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
No. 8	"	Neuralgia.
No. 9	Cures	Headache.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Delayed Periods.
No. 12	"	Leuchorrea.
No. 14	"	Skin Diseases.
No. 15	Cures	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 20	"	Whooping Cough
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases
No. 77	"	Colds and Grip.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1.
DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St., N. Y.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Protecting Cows from Flies --- Killing Weeds With Mulch---How Manure is Wasted---Etc., Etc.

PROTECTING COWS FROM FLIES.

A very weak dilution of carbolic acid will keep flies from cows in hot weather. The carbolic acid may be made stronger and mixed with some grease to put around the cow's horns, as the horn fly is more persistent in its attacks at this point, and there is no danger of the acid here where the cow cannot get at it to lick it. No cow likes the odor of carbolic acid.

KILLING WEEDS WITH MULCH.

Small patches of Canada thistle and quack grass can be often best destroyed by using a mulch of almost anything that will be so compact that the new shoots that come to the surface cannot work their way through it. Care should be taken to supress quickly all shoots of the obnoxious growth that will appear outside the mulched area. So soon as the roots find they cannot grow through they will increase their growth on every side so as to avoid the mulch. If only a few or barely one or two sprouts reach the surface they will keep life in the underground roots, and the work must be all done over again next year.

HOW MANURE IS WASTED.

There are two ways in which stable manure is most likely to be wasted. One, the most obvious, is the wasting by rains, which will wash away all that is soluble in it. But the other, less thought of, is even more dangerous though unseen. That is the wasting by the passing away as ammonia of all the nitrogenous parts of manure. The ammonia is very volatile. Pour some into a saucer and leave it exposed to the air, and most of its strength will disappear after a few hours. If some potash is put with it that will absorb a part of it, turning it, if the potash be caustic, into saltpetre. But the far greater part of the ammonia is given off by decomposing manure heaps and escapes into the air, where it becomes useless as a fertilizer.—Boston Cultivator.

DRYING POTATOES.

It is reported that a fruit company in California has adopted an interesting method of drying potatoes, by which they are greatly lightened, so as to be more available for transportation. By the drying process four-fifths of the weight is removed, without lessening the nutritious value of the potato or diminishing its excellence as food when cooked. The company will soon have ready for market nearly a million pounds of dried potatoes, the original weight of which was about five million pounds. Drying potatoes for shipment has never before been carried out upon a large scale in this country.

SEEDING A LAWN.

To have a good lawn, the work must be started in good form, ground well pulverized and raked smoothly after having been carefully dug and well manured. After seeding it should be rolled and some chemical fertilizer applied to give growth. We have had large experience in seeding for grass, as we usually seed some acres every year, and the best results have been obtained by seeding during the month of September, which we find to be the best time with us. We always use Kentucky bluegrass and red top, which have never failed to give us a splendid yield of grass.—Rural New-Yorker.

SECRET OF GETTING EGGS.

The great secret of securing eggs is really no secret, for every experienced person knows that everything depends upon the conditions. It is not always the breed or the feed that makes the hen lay. The main point is not to make a laying fat hen. If you have hens for market that are to be fatted, remove your laying hens. Keep the market hens confined closely, but keep your laying hens at work. The secret (if it is a secret) of making hens lay is to have them always busy at scratching. It is something they should be compelled to do from the time they come off the roosts in the morning until they go on again at night. The laying hen is a scratching hen. The idle, lazy hen never lays. Do not forget the fact.—Farmer's Voice.

IMPROVING COWS.

In a quiet way I have been at work improving my cows along the line laid down by Professor Haecker, of the Minnesota State Farm. Though I am not of his State, I got his celebrated bulletin No. 35; was strongly impressed by it, more so because it confirmed a line of thought and some observation and experience of my own for a few years before the bulletin came out, and I have read much of his other writings. But now I am breeding for form, studying for form, picking out cows that I think have the best form belonging to my neighbors and watching their performance. I am getting so I can tell from the calf pretty closely what the cow will be, and am keeping only such calves. So far I am greatly encouraged, and while I have no detailed report to make and do not want my identity now disclosed, I am sure that in a few years I will have something to tell and to show that will be valuable to farmers who want to improve their dairy herds within themselves, not having the money to buy cows to their liking, even if they could find them, which is doubtful.—A. B. C., in Farm, Stock and Home.

HIRED HELP IN THE DAIRY.

I do not think that the time will come when the large concern will be able to drive the small producer out of the milk business. That man succeeds best with cows who takes the most pains with them.

The man who cares for cows in a perfunctory, machine-like way never gets the best there is in them. The average hired man is about as well fitted to care for and look after cows as he is to reach. The man who is a real dairyman is too good a man to work for the ordinary wages of a farm hand. If the large producer has to keep this sort of help and pay them what they are worth, he has fully offset the advantage he has in his ability to buy grain at wholesale rates. The small producer saves the wages of superintendence and therein lies his profit. The small producers who do not keep step with the times and strive to keep the best cows in the way to get the best results from them, must go to the wall.

The margin of profit at the best is none too large. With poor cows and bad care and management there is no profit, not even a scanty living, for the owner.—N. B. Douglass, in New England Farmer.

DO AMERICAN FARMERS DO THIS.

"What kind of oil or preparation is used for giving to the wool of sheep that rich, mellow color which one sees at exhibitions?" seems a peculiar question when we remember that different breeds of sheep are differently colored. Surely if you have visited many exhibitions where sheep are shown in a disgraceful state of obesity, and elaborated, colored, curled and barbered, you must have observed this. The substances most commonly employed are red and yellow ochre and raw and burnt umber dissolved in water, and mixed with oil to the shade most in accordance with the fancy of the owner or the tint popular for the breed.

In most cases the pigment and water are mixed to the consistency of a stiff paste; the hands, previously wetted with olive oil, are then smeared with the paste, and rubbed briskly together until it and the oil are thoroughly mixed. The fleece is then gone carefully over with this mixture, which is clapped well into it. In some cases the coloring material is wrought into the wood by means of flat boards, something similar to those used by plasterers, which are attached to the hands by means of straps. The coloring of sheep is a dirty, useless, deceptive practice, and ought to be abolished.—Pateley Bridge, in Farm and Home, London.

WHITE GRUB IN LAWNS.

The pest which is cutting off the roots of your lawn is undoubtedly the larva of the common May or June bug. As it is so bad this year, it means that most of the grubs have nearly attained full size, and will not trouble you next year. It requires two, three and in some cases four years for this grub to fully develop, and the first and second years they do little injury. If you had sown grass seed on the worst eaten places the rains that have fallen in July would have given the seed a chance to root, and it will become a good sod by fall. As it is, we should now wait until September, and then sow lawn grass seed liberally. Enough of it will grow to replace the grass that is destroyed. Do not cut the lawn quite so early next spring, as this new seeding will not so well bear early cutting as will that which is older. By this time next year your lawn will be good as ever, and without any need of plowing to reseed it, which is always to be avoided in caring for a lawn wherever possible. A slight dressing of mineral fertilizers, phosphate and potash will greatly help a lawn. Wheat is one of the grasses, and as farmers have learned to use phosphate to grow wheat, city residents should also use it for their lawns.

TRUE DAIRYMEN.

There are now more dairymen in the United States than there ever were before. I mean that among the great mass of men who own cows and manipulate their teats twice a day, there is at present a greater proportion deserving the name of "dairymen."

A man may live on a tract of land, cultivating it after a fashion, maintain cows, and imagine himself both a farmer and dairyman, when by right he is neither. This term "dairyman" should cease to be applied indiscriminately, as it then becomes too often a misnomer, casting unjust reflections on men who are really what the name implies.

A dairyman is a man who knows how to properly breed, rear, care for, feed and milk cows, and also subsequently preserve the quality of that milk perfectly till it can be placed in the manufacturer's hands, or manufacture it himself into a first-class product. To do this he must understand cows as a tanner does hides, or a miller grindstones. I often think that a certain adaptability to dairy work is worth more to the individual than anything else. Certain it is that those who find cows and their surroundings distasteful will never make money from the business except by selling out.

One of the most encouraging signs for an increased improvement in dairy methods in the future is the number of farmer's sons who are taking courses of learning in our agricultural colleges. Even a farmer's son, however, if he is not adapted to the pursuit of his father, should not be encouraged to take it up for a livelihood.

A man's trade or profession makes or mars his life, according as it is suited to his capabilities. And by this rule I see a great many dairymen's lives marred. Let every one who owns or milks a cow strive to be a true dairyman, for only such dairymen can hope to make money out of milk production.

Remember that grass only, and not weeds, are needed in the pastures; that cows bred at haphazard are about as likely to turn out profitable as other haphazard arrangements; that milk is now valued by the percentage of butter fat it contains, and that breed and feed control this condition; that many a run-down, almost abandoned farm has been reclaimed and turned into a prosperous dairy place, by dairymen who had learned their trade well, and daily practised all that they had learned, and that just now, while agriculture is the most reliable pursuit in the land, intelligently conducted dairying is the most profitable branch of agriculture.—George E. Newell, in American Cultivator.

Plant Culture By Amateurs.

"Amateur florists should study the habits of the plants in their collections, in order to give the special care needed by each variety," writes Eben B. Rexford in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Not only does this advice apply pertinently to watering, but to the position in the window. Your plant-window may be a southern one which will admit a great deal of sunshine. This will exactly suit geraniums, heliotropes, roses and plants of that class, but begonias, primroses, and many other plants adapted to house culture, are not particularly fond of strong sunshine—in fact, are often injured by full exposure to it. It is possible to find out exactly what course to pursue and to effect a compromise between these two classes of plants without a change of windows. Find out what plants like partial shade, and give them positions in the rear of the sun-loving plants. In this way the plants which require sunshine will not be robbed of it, and those which do not require sunshine will not be harmed by having an excess of it."

Lightning Strikes a Man in Spots.

August Hecht, a German farm hand of the town of Elma, was struck by a bolt of lightning during a terrific storm that raged in that section, and lives to tell the tale. Hecht's escape from death is one of the most marvellous on record. He was sitting beside the stove, tilted back in a chair, when the lightning struck and demolished the chimney and tore down into the kitchen. The bolt leaped from the wall, struck Hecht in the right hip, burning the flesh off in a great circle, and then jumped to his left ankle, nearly burning off his foot. Part of the bolt then went through the floor, cutting splinters two feet long from it, and lodged in the earth. The rest of the electric fluid went into an adjoining room, where two children were sleeping, and split every leg of the bedstead down the middle. The children were uninjured. Hecht's injuries are very serious, but he will probably recover.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

Eagles Slaughter Sheep.

Farmers in the vicinity of the Housatonic Mountains in Massachusetts are losing their sheep in a strange manner. Big eagles swoop down by the dozens and slaughter the sheep and carry away the lambs to their nests in the mountains. They light upon the sheep, pick out their eyes and tear them to pieces, eating the live flesh. For some time the farmers thought it was dogs that were doing the killing, but later found out the truth. The eagles are protected by law, a fine of $50 being provided for the killing of them. They were nearly exterminated before this law was passed, but now they are increasing rapidly, and unless the law is repealed pretty quick, the farmers will be forced to violate it or go out of the sheep-raising business.

An Appeal for the Elephant.

Monsieur Foa, a French explorer of Africa, has recently made a strong appeal for the protection of the elephants remaining on that continent. He declares that the great beasts should be preserved not merely as curiosities but as animals which might become very useful under domestication. Formerly as he points out, elephants were domesticated in Africa, and he believes the same thing can be done again today, and that it would well pay to do it. But unless protected against slaughter the elephant will have disappeared from Africa before civilization has reached the heart of the dark continent.

A Novel Elevator.

A new method of locomotion is in use in Paris, where a carpet revolving over rollers in a gently inclined plane serves instead of a lift. You step on the carpet, and, without stirring a foot, are transported to the first floor of the building. The movement is gentle and regular; those who place a hand on the banister for support find the velvet cushion thereon revolving at the same speed as the carpet beneath their feet. As may be supposed, it is an endless source of amusement to the many who visit the shop at this season, either to make the journey itself or to watch others making it, sliding one after another like so many lay figures.

GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Items of Interest on Feminine Topics.

From Her Remark Grew the Poem—Hints for the Fall—A Novel Fabric—Costliest Cloak in the World—Etc., Etc.

Mrs. Amelia Koehler, who died at Mount Vernon, N. Y., recently, is said to have inspired one of the few ballads that will probably live forever, "The Last Rose of Summer." She was ninety-two years old, and had met the great Napoleon. While living in London she became an intimate friend of Thomas Moore's sister, and frequently met the poet at her house. One night as Mrs. Koehler was walking in the garden with him she plucked a rose and gave it to him, remarking, "Look, isn't it beautiful? This is the last rose of summer." From her remark grew the poem.—New England Homestead.

HINTS FOR FALL.

The first indication of fall styles has reached us in the shape of the French color card, which clearly indicates continuance of favor for the violets, reds and grays, while we are promised bewitching yellows and browns. The last-named are predicted as fine favorites, for the wool gowns of street wear, soft, tender chinchilla, gray being, in all probability, their most formidable rival.

Bright vivid hues will be largely used in bits, and will serve to brighten many a costume, but the delightful quiet colors are promised for body tone, the whole host of lovely lighter tints being reserved for house and evening wear.

A wise and astute exponent of art in dress once said that the hair and eyes were unfailing guides as to color, and that gowns selected either of the same or harmonizing color could not fail to be becoming. When we reflect upon the vast number of brown-eyed and gray-eyed among womankind and contemplate the fact that these two colors are to have first place, there is indeed cause of rejoicing.—Chicago Record.

A NOVEL FABRIC.

One thin fabric never shown till this season is a clever French counterfeit of the rare and beautiful pineapple muslin which our grandmothers imported from India. The ground is the same dull cream color as in the original, thin as a cobweb and transparent as glass. It is barred by distinct stripes, satiny effect and uniform in color, whether the shade be red, blue or green or even a clear milk-white, which latter is very effective upon the creamy ground. Yards and yards go to the composition of a dress, but the effect of the confection when finished is marvellously dainty, and the price per yard of the material, instead of being $4, as was that of the Indian fabric, is generally from seventy-five cents to $1.

COSTLIEST CLOAK IN THE WORLD.

The barbaric queens of the Hawaiian Islands once wore what is thought to be the costliest cloak in the world. The cloak is now in the National Museum, and the foundation is of olona, or native hemp. Stitched to the foundation with hempen threads are the feathers of the native birds of the islands, the feathers overlapping and making a soft, beautiful and perfectly smooth surface. The feathers are put on in the form of crescents, in yellow, red and black. The black and yellow feathers are from the Moho nobilis, and the bird is extremely shy and hard to capture, making its feathers of great value. It took nearly one hundred years to make the cloak, and it is estimated to be worth nearly $1,000,000.

TRAINED COLORED NURSES.

The Secretary of State, of North Carolina, has just issued articles of incorporation to the Charleston Hospital and Training School for Nurses. The main object of the institution is to train colored girls and young women to be expert nurses of the sick, an occupation now confined to white women. It commands better pay, perhaps, than any other at which women are employed in the South, and some of the female members of the better families have adopted it as their life work. Some of them command $3 per day for brief periods of service in private families and receive from $25 to $75 per month when engaged for so long a time.

All the public hospitals have departments for colored patients, and for some time the graduates of this new institution will see openings for employment as nurses in these departments, as the white nurses now complain of having to serve in the colored wards.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

LITTLE FINGER RINGS.

Little finger rings are as popular as ever and the birthstone is usually worn in them for luck. The antique, dull settings are much in vogue, and they are a pleasant change from the light wirelike settings. Roman gold circles and scrolls the width of the stones support them, and claws of animals clasp rubies and sapphires. Snakes are much worn both for rings and bracelets. Old-fashioned stones are much used with diamonds and pearls. One of the most popular pins of the season is an amethyst set in a circle of pearls or diamonds. Diamond aigrets for the hair come in dainty scroll patterns, and the butterfly and dragonfly ornaments for the hair or corsage are also favorites. The long, thin body of the fly is set with valuable stones, and the wings are dotted with rubies and emeralds among the diamonds. Among the hair ornaments perhaps the most popular is the white or black aigret, with a frontage of pearls and diamonds.

HONORING A WAR HEROINE.

In Saluda County, South Carolina, a monument has been erected and was last week unveiled to the memory of Lucinda Horn, one of the modest, unassuming heroines of the war. It is said that nowhere in the United States—in fact, nowhere in the world, with the exception of that of Joan of Arc—has another monument been raised to a woman in commemoration of bravery on the battlefield and enduring the trials and hardships of war.

The veterans of that section of South Carolina, their wives and sons and daughters conceived and carried out the tribute to Mrs. Horn, the beloved of all Edgefieldians. The story of this noble woman reads like romance. In 1861 Edgefield was asked for volunteers. Lucinda's husband was one of the first to offer his services, and his wife was by his side. There she remained during all those long years of weariness, blood and semi-starvation, being known and loved by every member of McGowan's brigade—not the daughter of the regiment but the ministering mother of the regiment. Never daunted by fatigue, privations or dangers, her place was with the sick and the dying, and whether the bullets sang or shells exploded, through scorching sun, or sleet or rain, this heroine did the duty she had marked out, and did it as only a woman who loved the cause better than life could.—New York Mail and Express.

WOMEN'S SMOKING ROOMS.

Some of the leading hotels now have women's smoking rooms, and they were provided to meet the demand that came from the daily increasing number of English women who smoke. It will be recalled that several of the women's clubs in London were recently very much disturbed over the question as to whether or not it was best for the interests of the organizations to have smoking rooms for the members. In some of the clubs they were abolished, but in the majority they were retained. The London hotels that established smoking rooms for women—and they are of the highest class—had to choose, according to the New York Sun, whether the women guests should be allowed to smoke in the dining room with the men of their parties or in the hallways, and it was decided that the smoking room was the only solution of the question, as many of the guests hesitated about indulging themselves in a public part of the hotel. Men are admitted with women, but they are not allowed to come in alone. As another instance of the growth of cigarette smoking among women in England might be cited the case of the titled Austrian, at the Duchess of Devonshire's recent ball, who smoked a cigarette in the dining room after supper.

"YES OR NO?"

A pretty story of how Henry M. Stanley wooed and won Miss Dorothy Tennant, though coming to us from private sources, has been made sufficiently public to avert the charge of undue personality. Miss Tennant, it is well known, was the original of Sir John Millais's famous picture, "Yes or No?" It seems that Stanley had asked the question and the reply was "No."

The great explorer went to Africa again, and after several years returned to London to find himself the most talked of man of the day.

The thought of Miss Tennant was still uppermost in his mind, and he resolved that his first visit should be to her home. In his impatience for the morrow he turned over the cards and notes with which the table was strewn and, selecting one haphazard, decided to while away the time by attending a certain reception.

The first person he met there was Miss Tennant. They greeted each other formally, but later in the evening Stanley retired to a small anteroom, to find that Miss Tennant had likewise sought solitude. A somewhat embarrassing silence ensued, broken at last by the woman saying, with the manner of one "making conversation":

"Do you find London much changed, Mr. Stanley?"

"No, I haven't found London changed, and I've not changed, either," returned the explorer with his usual intrepidity. "Have you?"

"Yes, I've changed," answered Miss Tennant, softly.

A few days later Millais received a note from his former subject, beginning:

"My Dear Sir John: The momentous question has been at last decided. It is a joyful and triumphant 'yes!'"—Youth's Companion.

FASHION NOTES.

White veils are almost universally worn.

Checked taffeta seems to be a favorite fabric in Paris.

With tan shoes the tan stocking has given away to blue of a peculiar shade.

Most of the sailor gowns are lined, but the blouses are large enough to permit of wearing a silk shirt if desired.

Serpent skin is a new trimming for tailor-made gowns, and is employed for revers and tiny bands on the cloth revers.

Turn over collars cut in square turret shaped pieces and made of lace-edged Swiss or the material of the dress are fashionable.

None of the especially made wheeling or cycling gloves are half as smart and comfortable as a pair of loose-fitting dogskin gloves.

Curious and pretty little novelties for this season, which are certainly appropriate, are the tiny green enameled grasshopper brooches.

One of the fads of the season is to have a hatband and tie to match. This is seen only on straw hats, and the material is Madras. The colors are bright and the figure usually a plaid.

The demand for white shirt waists is also great. Victoria lawn, French nainsook and linen lawn form the most serviceable ones, while fine dotted muslin and satin striped grenadine make the elaborate ones.

Linen duck is also preferred to cotton, for although it is more expensive, it does not shrink so badly; but both cotton and linen must be shrunk before the gown is made, and it is best to shrink them in the piece.

Blouses of guipure lace mounted over a bright color are exceedingly fashionable, and are pretty with sleeves and skirt of cashmere in tan or French gray. Cerise is always charming when seen in this way through lace.

When cycling, women should have a woolen flap attached down the back of their corset where the laces pass. The cold air penetrates this opening and is responsible for many a chill. Woolen-lined corsets, with a woolen tongue in the back, are the safest to wear when riding a wheel in a shirt waist and skirt.

Sashes in contrast with dresses made their first appearance at the early summer fetes and have been most favorably received. These are now seen on many of the fashionable midsummer gowns, and various materials are utilized for the purpose. The ends are broad and flowing, reaching almost to the foot of the skirt.

Sleeves fit arm closely from wrist to arm's eye, and are generally surmounted by a puff or epaulet of some kind. This triple row of lace-edged ruffles over a tight-fitting foundation is a variety which has been much in vogue all summer. Ruffles of lace, chiffon or plaited silk are worn at the wrists, falling over the hand, the sleeves being extended in a long point.

A thin white gown, trimmed with black Chantilly, makes one of the prettiest gowns this season of pretty gowns can show. An elaborate frock of this sort, thin white, over a rose slip, is of silk mull, with panels on the skirt and a deep V yoke in the blouse, embroidered with the most beautiful lace figures. A sash is of black and rose gauze, and double ruffles of gauze trim the neck and sleeves.

A pretty blouse of silk and mousseline is trimmed elaborately with vandyke frills which edge the bolero jacket fronts, the collar, sleeve epaulettes and cuffs, and form a basque below the belt. Lace applique further decorates the bodice, appearing as it does on the jacket, epaulettes, cuffs and belt. The full vest is of mousseline over foundation of silk, and the sleeves, back of bodice and jacket fronts are of silk.

Food Pills for Klondike.

A Seattle man has made arrangements to put up food in an extremely condensed form for travelers to the Klondike.

A good cup of coffee or tea is crowded into a mass as thin and as small as a medium-sized button. It is already sweetened. One of these buttons dropped into a cup of hot water becomes immediately a cup of good coffee or tea.

All kinds of soups are prepared in the same way. The buttons contain a mixture of meat and vegetables, fully seasoned and ready for the hot water. A sausage-like affair, made of pea meal, fat and bacon, makes twelve plates of nutritious soup. This has been used in the German army for nearly thirty years.

Then there is dried beef, an ounce of which is equivalent to five ounces of fresh meat. It is put up in hard little chunks, to be ground up into fine shavings, which can be spread on bread or used for soup making.

A loaf of bread is compressed into a mass not much bigger than a soda cracker. Ten pounds of onions, carrots, potatoes, turnips, cabbage or any other vegetable are crowded into one-pound cans, and for soup making purposes are said to be excellent.—New York Journal.

A Watch's Peculiar Value.

M. Nado, director of a Parisian theatre, had a silver watch which, though dear at $6, had in the course of its service saved its owner a snug fortune. He was rich, and was known to be so throughout the theatrical world, and his opportunities of making small loans to impoverished actors were quite unrivaled. The artist would state his case, and the great man would listen sympathetically. "Ah," he would say, "that is sad, very sad. Would I could help you, but I've just made some heavy payments, and haven't $2 about me. But hold, my friend, here is this watch. Take it. Truly it is not much, but it is all I have." Generally, of course, the offer was not accepted; but if by chance it was, M. Nado continued: "And bring me the pawn ticket tomorrow, I'll redeem it." As no pawn broker in Paris would lend more than $1 on it, M. Nado always recovered it without serious outlay, and it was ready for the same service over again.—Philadelphia Record.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Job Had Boils, Bankruptcy and a Fool Wife, But He Finally Escaped, Body and Soul, From His Troubles—Thousands of Others May Be Similarly Saved

TEXT: "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."—Job xix., 20.

Job had it hard. What with boils and bereavements and bankruptcy and a fool of a wife he wished he was dead, and I do not blame him. His flesh was gone, and his bones were dry. His teeth wasted away until nothing but the enamel seemed left. He cries out, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

There has been some difference of opinion about this passage. St. Jerome and Schultens and Drs. Good and Poole and Barnes have all tried their forceps on Job's teeth. You deny my interpretation and say, "What did Job know about the enamel of the teeth?" He knew everything about it. Dental surgery is almost as old as the earth. The mummies of Egypt thousands of years old are found today with gold filling in their teeth. Ovid and Horace and Solomon and Moses wrote about these important factors of the body. To other provoking complaints Job, I think, has added an exasperating toothache, and, putting his hand against the inflamed face, he says, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

A very narrow escape, you say, for Job's body and soul, but there are thousands of men who make just as narrow escape for their soul. There was a time when the partition between them and ruin was no thicker than a tooth's enamel, but as Job finally escaped so have they. Thank God! Thank God!

Paul expresses the same idea by a different figure when he says that some people are "saved as by fire." A vessel at sea is in flames. You go to the stern of the vessel. The boats have shoved off. The flames advance. You can endure the heat no longer on your face. You slide down on the side of the vessel and hold on with your fingers until the forked tongue of the fire begins to lick the back of your hand, and you feel that you must fall, when one of the lifeboats comes back, and the passengers say they think they have room for one more. The boat swings under you. You drop into it—you are saved. So some men are pursued by temptation until they are partly consumed, but after all get off—"saved as by fire."

But I like the figure of Job a little better than that of Paul, because the pulpit has not worn it out, and I want to show you, if God will help, that some men make narrow escape for their souls and are saved as "with the skin of their teeth."

It is as easy for some people to look to the cross as for you to look to this pulpit. Mild, gentle, tractable, loving, you expect them to become Christians. You go over to the store and say, "Grandon joined the church yesterday." Your business comrades say: "That is just what might have been expected. He always was of that turn of mind." In youth this person whom I describe was always good. He never broke things. He never laughed when it was improper to laugh. At seven he could sit an hour in church, perfectly quiet, looking neither to the right hand nor the left, but straight into the eyes of the minister, as though he understood the whole discussion about the eternal decrees. He never upset things nor lost them. He floated into the kingdom of God so gradually that it is uncertain just when the matter was decided.

Here is another one, who started in life with an uncontrollable spirit. He kept the nursery in an uproar. His mother found him walking on the edge of the house roof to see if he could balance himself. There was no horse that he dared not ride, no tree he could not climb. His boyhood was a long series of predicaments, his manhood was reckless, his midlife very wayward. But now he is converted, and you go over to the store and say, "Arkwright joined the church yesterday." Your friends say: "It is not possible. You must be joking." You say: "No; I tell you the truth. He joined the church." Then they reply, "There is hope for any of us if old Arkwright has become a Christian." In other words, we will admit that it is more difficult for some men to accept the gospel than for others.

I may be preaching to some who have cut loose from churches and Bibles and Sundays, and who no intention of becoming Christians themselves, and yet you may find yourself escaping before you leave this house as "with the skin of your teeth." I do not expect to waste this hour. I have seen boats go off from Cape May or Long Branch and drop their nets and after awhile come ashore, pulling in the nets without having caught a single fish. It was not a good day, or they had not the right kind of a net. But we expect no such excursion to-day. The water is full of fish, the wind is in the right direction, the gospel net is strong. O thou who didst help Simon and Andrew to fish, show us how to cast the net on the right side of the ship!

Some of you in coming to God will have to run against skeptical notions. It is useless for people to say sharp and cutting things to those who reject the Christian religion. I cannot say such things. By what process of temptation or trial or betrayal you have come to your present state I know not. There are two gates to your nature—the gate of the head and the gate of the heart. The gate of your head is locked with bolts and bars that an archangel could not break, but the gate of your heart swings easily on its hinges. If I assaulted your body with weapons, you would meet me with weapons, and it would be sword stroke for sword stroke and wound for wound and blood for blood, but if I come and knock at the door of your house you open it and give me the best seat in your parlor. If I should come at you now with an argument, you would answer me with an argument; if with sarcasm, you would answer me with sarcasm—blow for blow, stroke for stroke—but when I come and knock at the door of your heart you open it and say, "Come in, my brother, and tell me all you know about Christ and heaven."

Listen to two or three questions. Are you as happy as you used to be when you believed in the truth of the Christian religion? Would you like to have your children travel on in the road in which you are now traveling? You had a relative who professed to be a Christian and was thoroughly consistent, living and dying in the faith of the gospel. Would you not like to live the same quiet life and die the same peaceful death? I hold in my hand a letter, sent me by one who has rejected the Christian religion. It says: "I am old enough to know that the joys and pleasures of life are evanescent and to realize the fact that it must be comfortable in old age to believe in something relative to the future and to have a faith in some system that proposes to save. I am free to confess that I would be happier if I could exercise the simple and beautiful faith that is possessed by many whom I know. I am not willingly out of the church or out of the faith. My state of uncertainty is one of unrest. Sometimes I doubt my immortality and look upon the deathbed as the closing scene, after which there is nothing. What shall I do that I have not done?" Ah, skepticism is a dark and doleful land! Let me say that this Bible is either true or false. If it be false, we are as well off as you; if it be true, then which of us is safer?

Let me also ask whether your trouble has not been that you confounded Christianity with the inconsistent character of some who profess it? You are a lawyer. In your profession there are mean and dishonest men. Is that anything against the law? You are a doctor. There are unskilled and contemptible men in your profession. Is that anything against medicine? You are a merchant. There are thieves and defaulders in your business. Is that anything against merchandise? Behold, then, the unfairness of charging upon Christianity the wickedness of its disciples. We admit some of the charges against those who profess religion. Some of the most gigantic swindles of the present day have been carried on by members of the church.

There are men standing in the front rank in the churches who would not be trusted for $5 without good collateral security. They leave their business dishonesties in the vestibule of the church as they go in and sit at the communion. Having concluded the sacrament, they get up, wipe the wine from their lips, go out and take up their sins where they left off. To serve the devil is their regular work, to serve God a sort of play spell. With a Sunday sponge they expect to wipe off from their business slate all the past week's inconsistencies. You have no more right to take such a man's life as a specimen of religion than you have to take the twisted irons and split timbers that lie on the beach at Coney Island as a specimen of an American ship. It is time that we draw a line between religion and the frailties of those who profess it.

Do you not feel that the Bible, take it all in all, is about the best book that the world has ever seen? Do you know any book that has as much in it? Do you not think, upon the whole, that its influence has been beneficent? I come to you with both hands extended toward you. In one hand I have the Bible and in the other hand I have nothing. This Bible in one hand I will surrender forever just as soon as in my other hand you can put a book that is better.

I invite you back into the good old fashioned religion of your fathers, to the God whom they worshiped, to the Bible they read, to the promises on which they leaned, to the cross on which they hung their eternal expectations. You have not been happy a day since you swung off. You will not be happy a minute until you swing back.

Again, there may be some who in the attempt after a Christian life will have to run against powerful passions and appetites. Perhaps it is a disposition to anger that you have to contend against, and perhaps, while in a very serious mood, you hear of something that makes you feel that you must swear or die. I know a Christian man who was once so exasperated that he said to a mean customer, "I cannot swear at you myself, for I am a member of the church, but if you will go downstairs my partner in business will swear at you." All your good resolutions heretofore have been torn to tatters by explosion of temper.

Now, there is no harm in getting mad if you only get mad at sin. You need to bridle and saddle those hot breathed passions and with them ride down injustice and wrong. There are a thousand things in the world we ought to be mad at. There is no harm in getting redhot if you only bring to the forge that which needs hammering. A man who has no power of righteous indignation is an imbecile. But be sure it is a righteous indignation and not a petulancy that blurs and unravels and depletes the soul.

There is a large class of persons in middle life who have still in them appetites that were aroused in early manhood, at a time when they prided themselves on being a "little fast," "high livers," "free and easy," "hail fellows well met." They are now paying in compound interest for troubles they collected twenty years ago. Some of you are trying to escape, and you will, yet very narrowly, "as with the skin of your teeth." God and your own soul only know what the struggle is. Omnipotent grace has pulled out many a soul that was deeper in the mire than you are. They line the beach of heaven—the multitude whom God has rescued from the thrall of suicidal habits. If you this day turn back on the wrong and start anew, God will help you. Oh! the weakness of human help! Men will sympathize for a while and then turn you off. If you ask for their pardon, they will give it and say they will try you again; but, falling away again under the power of temptation, they cast you off forever. But God forgives seventy times seven; yea, seven hundred times; yea, though this be the ten thousandth time. He is more earnest, more sympathetic, more helpful this last time than when you took your first mistep.

If with all the influences favorable for a right life men make so many mistakes, how much harder is it when, for instance, some appetite thrusts its iron grapple into the roots of the tongue and pulls a man down with hands of destruction? If, under such circumstances, he breaks away, there will be no sport in the undertaking, no holiday enjoyment, but a struggle in which the wrestlers move from side to side and bend and twist and watch for an opportunity to get in a heavier stroke, until with one final effort, in which the muscles are distended and the veins stand out and the blood starts, the swarthy habit falls under the knee of the victor—escaped at last as "with the skin of his teeth."

The ship Emma, bound from Gottenburg to Harwich, was sailing on when the man on the lookout saw something that he pronounced a vessel bottom up. There was something on it that looked like a sea gull, but was afterward found to be a waving handkerchief. In the small boat the crew pushed out to the wreck and found that it was a capsized vessel, and that three men had been digging their way out through the bottom of the ship. When the vessel capsized, they had no means of escape. The captain took his penknife and dug away through the planks until his knife broke. Then an old nail was found, with which they attempted to scrape their way up out of the darkness, each one working until his hand was well nigh paralyzed, and he sank back faint and sick. After long and tedious work the light broke through the bottom of the ship. A handkerchief was hoisted. Help came. They were taken on board the vessel and saved. Did ever men come so near a watery grave without dropping into it? How narrowly they escaped—escaped only "with the skin of their teeth." There are men who have been capsized of evil passions and capsized midocean, and they are a thousand miles away from any shore of help. They have for years been trying to dig their way out. They have been digging away and digging away, but they can never be delivered unless now they will hoist some signal of distress. However weak and feeble it may be, Christ will see it and bear down upon the helpless craft and take them on board, and it will be known on earth and in heaven how narrowly they have escaped—"escaped as with the skin of their teeth."

There are others who in attempting to come to God must run between a great many business perplexities. If a man go over to business at 10 o'clock in the morning and come away at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he has some time for religion, but how shall you find time for religious contemplation when you are driven from sunrise to sunset and have been for five years going behind in business and are frequently dunned by creditors whom you cannot pay, and when from Monday morning until Saturday night you are dodging bills that you cannot meet? You walk day by day in uncertainties that have kept your brain on fire for the past three years. Some with less business troubles than you have gone crazy. The clerk has heard a noise in the back counting room and gone in and found the chief man of the firm a raving maniac, or the wife has heard the bang of a pistol in the back parlor and gone in, stumbling over the dead body of her husband—a suicide. There are men pursued, harassed, trodden down and scalped of business perplexities, and which way to turn next they do not know. Now God will not be hard on you. He knows what obstacles are in the way of your being a Christian and your first effort in the right direction He will crown with success. Do not let satan, with cotton bales, and kegs, and hogsheads, and counters, and stocks of unsalable goods, block up your way to heaven. Gather up all your energies. Tighten the girdle about your loins. Take an agonizing look into the face of God, and then say, "Here goes one grand effort for life eternal," and then bound away for heaven, escaping "as with the skin of your teeth."

In the last day it will be found that Hugh Latimer, and John Knox, and Huss and Ridley were not the greatest martyrs, but Christian men who went up incorrupt from the contaminations and perplexities of Pennsylvania avenue, Broad street, State street and Third street. On earth they were called brokers or stock jobbers, or retailers, or importers, but in heaven Christian heroes. No fagots were heaped about their feet; no inquisition demanded from them recantation; no soldier aimed a pike at their heart, but they had mental torture compared with which all physical consuming is as the breath of a spring morning.

I find in the community a large class of men who have been so cheated, so lied about, so outrageously wronged, that they have lost their faith in everything. In a world where everything seems so topsy turvy they do not see how there can be any God. They are confounded and frenzied and misanthropic. Elaborate arguments to prove to them the truth of Christianity or the truth of anything else touch them nowhere. Hear me, all such men. I preach to you no rounded periods, no ornamental discourse, but put my hand on your shoulder and invite you into the peace of the gospel. Here is a rock on which you may stand firm, though the waves dash against it harder than the Atlantic, pitching its surf clear above Eddystone lighthouse. Do not charge upon God all these troubles of the world. As long as the world stuck to God God stuck to the world, but the earth seceded from His government, and hence all these outrages and all these woes. God is good. For many hundreds of years He has been coaxing the world to come back to Him, but the more He has coaxed the more violent have men been in their resistance, and they have stepped back and stepped back until they have dropped into ruin.

Try this God, ye who have had the bloodhounds after you, and who have thought that God had forgotten you. Try Him and see if He will not help. Try Him and see if He will not pardon. Try Him and see if He will not save. The flowers of spring have no bloom so sweet as the flowering of Christ's affections. The sun hath no warmth compared with the glow of His heart. The waters have no refreshment like the fountain that will slake the thirst of thy soul. At the moment the reindeer stands with his lip and nostril thrust in the cool mountain torrent, the hunter may be coming through the thicket. Without crackling a stick under his foot, He comes close by the stag, aims his gun, draws the trigger, and the poor thing rears in its death agony and falls backward, its antlers crashing on the rocks. But the panting hart that drinks from the water brooks of God's promise shall never be fatally wounded and shall never die.

This world is a poor portion of your soul, O business man! An eastern king had graven on his tomb two fingers, represented as sounding on each other with a snap, and under them the motto, "All is not worth that." Apicius Cœlius hanged himself because his steward informed him that he had only £80,000 sterling left. All of this world's riches make but a small inheritance for a soul. Robespierre attempted to win the applause of the world, but when he was dying a woman came rushing through the crowd, crying to him, "Murderer of my kindred, descend to hell, covered with the curses of every mother in France!" Many who have expected the plaudits of the world have died under its anathema maranatha.

Oh, find your peace in God! Make one strong pull for heaven. No half-way work will do it. There sometimes comes a time on shipboard when everything must be sacrificed to save the passengers. The cargo is nothing, the rigging nothing. The captain puts the trumpet to his lips and shouts, "Cut away the mast!" Some of you have been tossed and driven, and you have, in your effort to keep the world, well nigh lost your soul. Until you have decided this matter let everything else go. Overboard with all those other anxieties and burdens. You will have to drop the sails of your pride and cut away the mast. With one earnest cry for help put your cause into the hand of Him who helped Paul out of the breakers of Melita, and who, above the shrill blast of the wrathiest tempest that ever blackened the sky or shook the ocean, can hear the faintest imploration for mercy.

I shall close this sermon feeling that some of you who have considered your case as hopeless will take heart again, and that with a blood red earnestness, such as you have never experienced before, you will start for the good land of the gospel—at last to look back, saying: "What a great risk I ran! Almost lost, but saved! Just got through, and no more! Escaped by the skin of my teeth."

ICE CAVES IN COLORADO.

Masses of Ice Wonderfully Adorn the New Discoveries.

Further discoveries have been made of the wonderful ice caverns opened up at the foot of Cow Mountain, about two miles from Gillett, Col. Three remarkable chambers have been opened. The first is about fourteen by sixteen feet, heavily hung with icicles in every conceivable form, resembling stalactites. From the first chamber a small passage leads to still another more wonderful and beautiful in which the ice blends in varied colors, under the light of a candle, reflecting the rays as from the face of a thousand mirrors.

From this cave a passage scarcely large enough to admit the body of a man was discovered leading down at an angle of about forty degrees to a large cavern perhaps 200 by 300 feet. Clinging to the ceiling are great masses of ice like billows, and banked along the sides of the walls many feet in thickness are tons of ice taking on the most grotesque forms imaginable and casting awesome shadows.

In the center of the room there is a lake about forty by sixty-five feet, clear as crystal and quite deep. There must be some outlet, for water drips constantly from the ceiling, yet the level of the body never rises nor overflows. The water is sweet and pure, and as cold as the ice-coated walls of the room in which it is situated, 200 feet underneath the surface of the ground. There are undoubtedly other caves which have not yet been opened.

1200 CHEROKEES TO MARCH.

They Will Invade Kentucky to Do Honor to One of Their Ancient Chiefs.

Early in September 1200 Cherokee braves will take the road in the Indian Territory, and will march into Kentucky, accompanied by Captain Raleigh of the United States Army.

A strong and muscular man, with high cheek bones and copper countenance, was seen on the streets of Frankfort, Ky., recently. But few realized that he was an Indian, though he was the full-blooded Cherokee, Charley Parker, a nephew of the celebrated chief Quannah Parker. He was mounted on a beautiful bay thoroughbred. He was the forerunner of the invasion of the 1200 Cherokee warriors, and was here to see the Governor. They will enter Kentucky at Shawneetown and march to a place about three miles from Russellville, where they will find the grave of a great chief of the Cherokees who was killed in battle with the Shawnees in 1749. There they will do his memory honor. This battle took place on a prairie near Pond River, and the old chief was wounded and carried back into what is now Logan County, where he died and was buried.

A Unique Jubilee.

A midwife at Stolpe, near Berlin, Germany, celebrated the 6000th occasion on which her services had been required by inviting all the children she had helped into the world to dinner at her house. They afterward formed a torchlight procession and marched through the town.

Florida's New Industry.

Estimates place the tobacco crop of Florida this year as the largest in the State's history. It will be worth several hundred thousand dollars. Much of the planting was experimental.

GOLD SEEKERS DESTITUTE.

Many Will Be Dependent on the Charity of Dyea's Citizens.

Many of the searchers for gold who are now stopping at Dyea are unable to proceed further on their journey owing to the lack of funds or provisions.

Many of those now in Dyea are physically unable to make the trying trip, and there are many who will suffer great hardships before the winter is over. Many of those who arrived on the steamer Willamette are absolutely without shelter, seemingly having come to this cold region depending on the open-heartedness of others to keep them living. Many of the people who are unable to reach Dawson this winter have two tons of provisions and no possible means of transportation.

One man has over 3,000 pounds which he is trying to pack over the White Pass in lots of 75 pounds each, making short relays. Thieves have been operating extensively, and many tents, tools and much ammunition and money have been stolen. Already a vigilance committee is spoken of, and unless the thefts stop trouble will follow.

Vancouver, British Columbia.—The steamer Coquitlam arrived from Dyea. The captain states that no one was anxious to come back with him. There were 3,000 men at Skaguay and 600 at Dyea, which is being deserted for the former place. The day the Coquitlam arrived the body of a white man was found swinging to a tree. He had been caught going through the baggage of some new arrivals.

The trail from Skaguay across the mountains is very bad and dangerous. Many horses have been drowned in the quicksands and bogs. The government has men working on the Dyea trail but the White Pass is considered best. It is now blazed all the way.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Alaskan Pacific Express Company has been organized by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company to transport merchandise, money, bonds and valuables to and from points touched by the Pacific Coast Company's steamers in Alaska, tributary thereto, particularly between Tacoma, Seattle and Port Townsend, on the Puget Sound, and Dyea, Juneau, Sitka, Skaguay and Wrangel, Alaska, and intermediate points. This is the first express company giving service to Alaska.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

Administration to Negotiate a Treaty for the Appointment of a Commission.

It is probable that a convention will be negotiated between Spain and the United States for the settlement of all claims on account of the Cuban trouble by a commission similar to that appointed in 1871, which settled the claims of citizens of both countries after the insurrection of that time.

It can be stated that, although numerous claims of American citizens against the government of Spain for injuries done their persons and property in the Island of Cuba during the present revolution have been filed with the State Department, no formal presentation of these claims has been made to the Spanish government by the Secretary of State, although, as soon as these claims have been filed at the State Department, a notice of such filing has been presented to the foreign office at Madrid.

General Woodford, in his instructions, was directed to negotiate such a convention as was arranged by General Sickles with the Spanish government in 1871.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.			
GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	5 90
High Grade Extra			5 55
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 02		105
CORN—No. 2 White	37		38
Oats—Southern & Penn	21		22½
RYE—No. 2	55½		56½
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 50		14 00
Good to Prime	13 00		13 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	9 50		10 00
Wheat Blocks	5 50		6 00
Oat Blocks	7 00		7 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	75
No. 2			60
PEAS—Standards	85		1 25
Seconds			70
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			60
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	9½	@	10
City Cows	7½		8½
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	1 50	@	1 75
Sweets	2 25		2 50
ONIONS	1 50		1 75
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls	7	@	7½
Clear ribsides	6		6½
Hams	10½		11
Mess Pork, per bar			10 00
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5¾
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	20	@	21
Under Fine	18		19
Creamery Rolls	20		21
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	10	@	10¼
N. Y. Flats	10¼		10½
Skim Cheese	5		7
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	11	@	12
North Carolina	10		11
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	9	@	9½
Ducks, per lb	8		9½
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 50		3 00
Hogs	3 50		3 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		1 00
NEW YORK			
FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 05⅛		1 09⅝
RYE—Western	48		49
CORN—No. 2	36		37½
OATS—No. 3	24		24⅝
BUTTER—State	10		17
EGGS—State	17		19
CHEESE—State	9		9¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 04		1 04¾
CORN—No. 3	35½		35⅝
OATS—No. 2	25		26
BUTTER—State	16		18
EGGS—Penna ft	15		15¾

He Did Not Know.

An amusing incident recently occurred in one of the branch stores of a great English grocer and provision dealer. He has so many clerks that some of them do not know him by sight. It was one of these latter who called his attention to a fine specimen of poultry as he was walking through one of his stores, and the clerk was so earnest and adroit in extolling his wares that finally the customer ordered it to be sent to his residence. When the address was given the energetic clerk, and he found he had been pressing the goods upon his own employer, he nearly had a fit, but soon recovered upon being informed that his assiduity had earned him an increase of pay.

Only a Trick.

Du Maurier was rather an undersized man. When Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett first saw him she exclaimed, "Oh, I am so glad you are not six feet tall!" "But why?" asked Du Maurier. "Because for these many months," replied Mrs. Burnett, who is considerably below medium height, "you have simply denied us the right to live; you have made us feel that a woman who is not six feet tall has not the right to exist." "Oh, that is only a trick of mine," laughed Du Maurier, "I have started again and again to make my heroine a little woman, but before I know it she has somehow grown beyond my own recognition."

No Use to Cry.

No use to fret and worry and itch and scratch. That won't cure you. Tetterine will. Any sort of skin disease, Tetter, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ringworm or mere abrasion of the skin. At drug stores, or by mail for 50c. in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Dr. Weinek's great photographic atlas of the moon is to be made on scales of ten to thirteen feet for the moon's diameter.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A machine for registering the strokes made by the oarsmen in a rowboat was recently exhibited in London.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Parents generally receive that measure of filial respect they deserve—not always, perhaps, but very generally.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. FRANK MOBBS, 215 W. 23d St., New York, Oct. 22, 1895.

Preventable misfortunes consist, chiefly, of manifold things, little to do, but immense things to have done.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A child's respect for its parent is not secured by over-leniency any more than by ever-severity.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

The perspiration from human beings, if injected into rabbits or dogs, causes death.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.
R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

MRS. ELLA M'GARVY,

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham.

She says:—I have been using your Vegetable Compound and find that it does all that it is recommended to do. I have been a sufferer for the last four years with womb trouble, weak back and excretions. I was hardly able to do my household duties, and while about my work was so nervous that I was miserable. I had also given up in despair, when I was persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to-day, I am feeling like a new woman.—MRS. ELLA MCGARVY, Neebe Road Station, Cincinnati, O.

DRUNKARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

Chickens EARN Money

IF YOU GIVE THEM HELP.

You cannot do this unless you understand them and know how to cater to their requirements; and you cannot spend years and dollars learning by experience, so you must buy the knowledge acquired by others. We offer this to you for only 25 cents.

YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY

even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience of a practical poultry raiser for twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually, and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you.

(Only 25c.

It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in stamps.

Book Publishing House
134 LEONARD ST., N. Y. CITY.

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our **100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK**, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only **25 cents in stamps.**

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
131 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

$12 to $35 PER WEEK Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can give their whole time to the business. Spare hours, though, may be profitably employed. Good openings for town and city work as well as country districts. J. E. GIFFORD, 11 and Main Streets, Richmond, Va.

BETTER THAN KLONDYKE Men and women wanted to establish branch agencies to sell guaranteed Colorado Gold Mine Stock. Reasonable commissions. For information, address, BEN A. BLOCK, Member Colorado Mining Stock Exchange, 306-307 Symes Building, Denver, Colorado.

CANCER CURED AT HOME; send stamp for book. Dr. J. B. HARRIS & CO., Pike Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STRAYER'S COLLEGE Baltimore, Md. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping. Best, Cheapest. Situation guaranteed. BNU 35

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Trade-Mark.

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,
(Established 1780.) Dorchester, Mass.

No Fads

or untried devices in Columbia construction. Nothing is made a part of Columbia equipment that is not practical. The buyer of a Columbia bicycle can always feel that his money is well invested, and it secures for him the satisfaction of knowing that he has the best bicycle that money can buy or skill produce.

1897 Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD. **$75** to all alike.

Columbias are the only bicycles built of 5% Nickel Steel Tubing—twice over the most enduring tubing in the market.

1896 Columbias, $60. Hartfords, $50, $45, $40, $30.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn.

If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 2.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

BELLEFONTE'S BIGGEST AND BUSIEST STORE.

Fall Goods
Are coming every day
in
Immense quantities
and
"The Racket," as usual,
Leads
The Procession
in
All the necessities
and
Novelties
at
Prices that are never higher
and
Frequently half the prices
Asked
By some stores that are
Great
Only on paper.

Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

We Want Feet....

To fit our shoes. If you've got a pair, (feet we mean), bring them to us that we may fit them with shoes that will be so high in quality and low in price that you will doubt our ability to obtain such shoes honestly. We will explain in advance however, that we offer them at such prices for the purpose of disposing of our Summer stock, as well as odds and ends, prior to filling up for the Fall season.

The above refers to Black goods entirely.

Our Russet Stock,

We offer you at twenty-five per cent. off the regular retail price.

These bargains you cannot afford to miss.

Come early and take advantage of them.

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

A Reliable Wheel.

"Well my son," said the editor of the Danville *Breeze* to his son, who wanted a wheel "you'll find one in the front end of the wheelbarrow, and there is a big pile of coal ashes back of the house that will have to be moved. The handle bars are of white ash and are adjustable, so you can get any style of hump on that suits your fancy. It is regulated largely by the load you put on. The bigger the load the more you have to hump yourself. Be careful and keep the ball bearing well oiled so they won't cut into the cones. The tire is absolutely punctureless, so you won't have to take a pump and repair kit with you. By the time you have removed that pile of ashes I think you will have made a century run—also the perspiration. You'd better come in to dinner now."

Veteran Club Picnic.

The Annual Reunion of the Centre County Veteran Soldiers Association, will be held at Hecla Park, Saturday, September 11th, 1897. In order to accommodate the Veterans and their friends desiring to attend, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for the sale of excursion tickets from Rising Springs and intermediate stations to Bellefonte and return, at single fare for the round trip, tickets limited to day of issue. Special return trains will be run to Rising Springs on that date, leaving Bellefonte at 7 p. m. and stopping at intermediate stations.
aug2-2t

Hon. Chester Munson.

Ex-Associate Judge Chester Munson died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. T. J. Lee, in Philipsburg on Sunday night last. The direct cause of his death, says the Journal, rasulted from a cancerous affection on his lower lip, which started about one year ago.

Judge Munson was born at Great Bend, Pa., and was aged 82 years and 3 months.

Peaches Cheap in Perry Co.

The New Bloomfield Times of this week, says: Peaches were never so plenty or so cheap in this place as they are now. Good ones have been sold at 25 cents a bushel.

DIED ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

Major Serry Shreffler, an Old Veteran, Answers Last Roll Call.

Major Jerry Shreffler died at his home in this place, on Friday evening, 27 August, aged 67 years. He had been in delicate health for several years from chronic diarrhoea contracted in the army.

He was a son of Daniel Shreffler, of Millheim, at which place he was born. After becoming of age he resided at Aaronsburg many years and engaged in tailoring until outbreak of the war when he enlisted and entered the army and received promotion as major of a drum corps. He was an excellent fifer and skilled in beating the snare drum. He remained in the army to the close of the war, and again entered upon his trade, becoming a citizen of Potter township and during the past eight years has been a resident of this place. Jerry was of a genial and kind-hearted disposition. He leaves a wife, nee Runkel, two sons and two daughters to mourn his loss.

He was a member of the 58th Reg., Pa. Vols., and served in the lale rebellion from Oct., '61, until Jan., '66.

Funeral on Monday forenoon was in charge of G. A. R. Post, of this place.

A Wellmade Change.

A creditable improvement was made in front of Kreamers' store, by leveling up that part of the outlandish gutter out in the street; it was run thro' town by an "expert" in the council at the time the money was unlawfully spent stoning the pike company's road and building a horrible bridge where no water flowed, and planted the lamp posts inside the walks.

Very properly a subsequent council had the stones hauled off the turnpike within a year; the horrible bridge so greatly disgusted the citizens that it was removed within 24 hours; the lamp posts are now being placed outside the walk where they should be, and the mid-street gutters abandoned, all this undoing by council was wise, and the way how about $500 were unwisely spent by a former "expert."

Credit where credit is due.

The Creamery Project.

Only about half dozen persons met at Ocker's grain house, to consult over the erection of a creamery. It was expected that more would be present to encourage a new enterprise for our town, in which there is so much material that talks enterprise. Another meeting will be held on next Tuesday evening in Ocker's grain house office, and there is expected a better attendance will be had. One thousand dollars are already pledged, and two thousand more are necessary for the plant. It is desired that the farmers turn out at the meeting, and express their sentiments.

Centre Hall in the Mifflinburg Water Case

Mifflinburg had a contest, whether the boro' or a private company shall establish water works.

We see from the "Times" that Centre Hall received prominent mention. The boro' proposes to furnish five services for $11; and it was shown that the Centre Hall company furnished six services for an average of $6. Comparisons with other towns showed that they charged three times as much water rent as Centre Hall. Stick a pin there.

New Coal Sheds.

Bartholomew, the grain and coal dealer is putting up new and extensive coal sheds in front of the flouring mill at the station. The siding will be entirely roofed and new tressle work put in over the bins. George Ocker, on the other side of the track, has also enlarged his storage capacity, and put up several new coal bins to his already large sheds.

What the Gypsy Told Her.

A Rebersburg young lady, who is soon to be married, had her fortune told recently, and said to her friends that she would'nt tell what the future had in store for her for ten hundred thousand million dollars, but a day or two later she let the cat out of the bag by blushingly asking a girl chum "Do you think twins are nice?"

The Squirrel Season.

A great number of people seem to have the impression that the squirrel season will come in on September 1st, but they are laboring under a false view. The season runs from October 15th, to December 15th. Hunters will therefore govern themselves accordingly.

Dollar for Your Wheat.

And yet the Centre Hall Carriage Works, J. T. Lee proprietor, continues to do all kinds of buggy and wagon work, of the very best quality, and the latest style, at prices lower than they ever were. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Cider Making.

Emanuel Shook will have his cider mill in operation at Luse's planing mill, next Tuesday, Sept. 7.

—All the summer clothing at Lewins, Bellefonte, is being offered at sweeping reductions to make room for new stock. He has the genuine bargains of the season and the prices on all lines have been cut in two. These bargains are going rapidly and cannot last long.

FOUR SCHOOLS NOW.

The Board Decides to Open Another Room for Schools.

At the meeting of the school directors last Friday evening, it was decided to open a fourth school in the town, they deeming it necessary from a census taken in the town of the pupils who come under the legal limit under the compulsory school law. The directors have been considering the move for some time, but were divided in their sentiments until the last meeting. The present building has four rooms, one being occupied by the Patrons of Husbandry as a lodge room. This room must be equipped with boards and furniture throughout. This room will be used for the grammar school and the furniture will likely be of the single desk pattern. The other three rooms are fitted with double desks. About thirty desks will be needed and the cost as the directors learn will be about $75 for all furniture. A lady teacher will be employed and will be placed in charge of the primary school. The applicants are many, and at the next meeting a selection will be made.

An effort will be made to have Prof. Shannon, of Turbotville, withdraw his resignation. He was elected principal and requested the board to release him. A resolution was passed to that effect. There are five or six applications before the board for the principalship, but none will be considered until Prof. Shannon is heard from again.

Died in Boston.

The Lock Haven *Daily Democrat* says: "The remains of the child of Mr. and Mrs. Benner, the latter formerly Miss Cordelia Chatham, of this city, will arrive in this city from Boston, this afternoon on Niagara express, and will be interred at Highland cemetery. (Aug. 27.) Mrs. G. O. Benner and daughter, we learn from G. O. Benner, of this place, were about to start for Centre Hall, their home, when the baby, aged six months, died very suddenly. Mrs. Benner will arrive in a few days.

Black Hawk Kills a Carrier Pigeon.

On Saturday morning, August 21, near Hartleton, Pa., John O. Royer, saw a hawk capture a carrier pigeon. He made an effort to shoot the hawk, but failed. However, he secured the dead pigeon. It was marked with a metal band on each leg, one of aluminium and the other of brass. The aluminium band was marked "A. J. M.-94. 1897," and on the other ring was "29, 1896." Any one desiring further information or particulars should address John O. Royer, Hartleton, Pa.

A Big Peach Orchard.

One of the largest peach orchards in Central Pennsylvania, is the one owned by Weaver & Boob, on the south side of the mountain close to Aaronsburg. There are 1500 peach trees in the orchard and they are all bearing. The trees were planted about four or five years ago, and were carefully cared for and attended to through these years. The owners expect to pick at least two thousand bushels from the trees, and are offered a fair price for the crop.

Den of Rattlesnakes.

A few days ago a den of rattlesnakes was found in the mountain near Snow Shoe by John Oleson, a foreman on the Beech Creek railroad. After fighting them for a while they surrounded him in such large numbers that he was compelled to retreat. The next day Mr. Oleson with three or four companions armed with shot guns and crowbars went to the scene and after a hard battle they killed over forty. Some of them were five feet long.

Horse Dies of Lock Jaw.

A fine driving horse, belonging to Wm. Humes, of Bellefonte, died of lock-jaw, last Sunday. The horse had tramped into a nail from which lock-jaw resulted.

On Monday, at the Millheim horse sale, Mr. Humes purchased a large and finely built bay, to be used as a carriage horse.

Enlarging His Shops.

Wm. Colyer is building a large addition to his shops, which will be 25 by 70 feet. He will use this building for a nail keg head and stave factory, and will put this plant in operation as soon as possible. Mr. Colyer, in the short period of time he has been one of our citizens has done much towards improving the town.

Properly Discharged.

The Duncan & Spangler, coal operators at Hastings and Spangler, have discharged their superintendent, Jas. Nicholson, who exacted the fifth car of coal from the miners, and all suits in the case have been withdrawn.

Found a Gold Watch.

One day this week while cleaning in Grange Park, preparatory to the picnic, week after next, the men found an open face gold watch and chain in one of the closets. J. J. Arney has the watch in his possession.

—When you want a suit to fit, of good quality and at a low figure, there is but one store in Bellefonte that can touch all these points. Lewins, at the Philad. Branch is the place.

DIED IN MICHIGAN.

The Remains of John Harkins Brought to Centre Hall Yesterday.

The remains of John Harkins arrived yesterday afternoon on the 3.00 o'clock train and was interred in the cemetery here, immediately after the arrival of the funeral party. The services were held in the Methodist church, and were conducted by Rev. Faus.

The deceased was a native of Centre Hall, having left this place about fifteen years ago. He was located about three years at Wallacetown, Clearfield county, and then removed to the west, where he bought a farm. He died last Sunday at the home of his brother Howard Harkins, at Mt. Pleasant, Isabella county, Michigan, from general debility. He had been living in Nebraska for a number of years, and only a week previous to his death he removed with his family to Michigan. He was aged about forty-nine years, and leaves a wife and four children. Wm. and Elizabeth Harkins, both deceased, of Centre Hall, were the parents of John Harkins, and died years ago in this place.

Boalsburg Academy Reunion.

Personal invitations have been sent to all former teachers and students of Boalsburg Academy, whose addresses have been found, to attend a Reunion on Thursday, September 9th, at McFarlane's grove, near Boalsburg, during the day time, if the weather permits, and at the Presbyterian church in Boalsburg, during the evening. Those who have not received the personal invitation are by this notice specially invited to attend, and participate, or if unable to attend, to write a letter to the committee of invitations, recounting their personal history since their connection with the Academy. The public generally are also cordially invited to attend. Exercises begin at 9 a. m. Evening exercises are memorial to deceased teachers and students, and begins at 7:30 p. m. Hacks meeting all trains at Oak Hall Station will convey for a small fare to the place of meeting, persons coming by rail. A basket picnic, but refreshments at reasonable rates furnished those who do not wish to provide their own entertainment. Former students and teachers on arriving at the place of meeting will at once report to the secretary for enrollment. Committee on invitation: G. W. Leisher, Boalsburg; A. A. Dale, Bellefonte; W. A. Jacobs, Centre Hall; J. T. Stuart, Boalsburg; D. W. Myers, Boalsburg.

An Entertainment.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Reformed church, of this town, will give an entertainment in the auditorium, in Grange Park, on Tuesday evening, September 14th. The principal feature will be a "Tom Thumb" wedding, in which about fifty children under ten years of age participate. The costumes are elaborate. Every effort is being put forth to make the program a very interesting one. Everybody is cordially invited.

Seven Applicants Already.

The school board is awaiting the decision of Prof. Shannon, of Turbotville, whether he will take charge of our schools for the coming term. If Prof. Shannon decides not to come, there are already seven applications filed for the board to consider. Among them are, Profs. Bryson, Watsontown; Meyer, Penn Hall; Meyer, Boalsburg; Wolf, Centre Hall; Duck, Millheim; Snyder, State College.

Their First Fair.

Mifflin county is having its first fair this week at Lewistown, and a big effort is being made to make it a success and permanent. They have a good track and good purses have been offered for races. Last week several running and trotting horses passed through town to participate in the races. The horses were from Philipsburg and Williamsport, and were high grade stock, and with the pneumatic sulkies, attracted considerable attention in town.

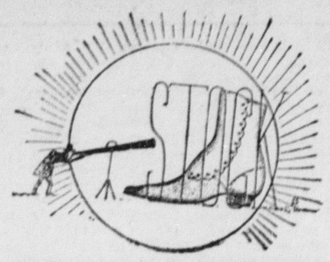
May Lose It.

Bellefonte has awakened from its indifference and is now getting a hustle on to keep the teachers' institute from being taken out of the town. Philipsburg made a big effort last year to have it held in that town, but Bellefonte won. The coal town has been making a hard drive to get it again, and are playing strong cards that will make Bellefonte do some lively work to stay on top.

Working on the Grounds.

The last week the grangers have had several men at work getting the buildings and grounds in shape for the picnic week after next. The tents will arrive next week, and from now on there will be a steady increase in the bustle about the Park. Strangers are becoming more numerous in the town and the effects are felt already.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, is making the greatest cut sale of all lines of summer clothing in the country, and every article offered is a genuine bargain. The prices have been cut in half and the goods are going rapidly. His counters must be cleared for new stock and price cuts little figure when a clearance sale is on.



Have You Looked

through out stock of footwear? It merits your carefnl inspection. Feet were never called upon to punish themselves. Wearing bad shoes is wholly unnecessary. It's like going on a long pleasure trip to wear a pair of our fine Summer shoes which afford every possible element of comfort. There's scarcely anything more painful than a corn, and most corns are caused by bad shoes. Coming to us for footwear means perfect fits, long wear, moderate prices, and practical economy.

MINCLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

It is
not possible
for us
to enumerate
the many
new goods
that arrive
daily. Anything
new and desirable,
it is more
than likely
you will
find it here.
Cases of Underwear,
piles of Dress Goods,
Muslins and Cantons
by the bale,
at lower prices
than ever
heard of before.
No tariff added,
anything you buy
here at rock
bottom prices.

GARMAN'S STORE,
Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

It is a Fact...

.... Now is the time to buy Furniture ....

PRICES NEVER SO LOW!

You can save dollars at W. R. Brachbill's.

A Fine Oak Bedroom Suit, 8 Pieces, $18.75

Regular price, $28.00. This suit has double Tops, large Bevel Mirror, and 2 High Back Chairs, and Rocker. Solid Oak. No imitation.
We never advertise what we have not got in stock.
No goods misrepresented, and you get what you buy.

W. R. BRACHBILL,
Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

Besides carrying the best selection of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Millinery, we claim to be the

LARGEST NOTION HOUSE

In Bellefonte.

Everything in the Notion Line can be Found on Our Counters, and at Prices that Make Our Competitors Squeal.

Buying in Large Quantities Enables Us to Sell Our Goods at the Lowest Possible Figures.

Watch Our Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.
"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."